PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 54,760.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

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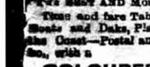
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
3rd July	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7919
17th "	HIMALAYA	5896		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10619
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9000
14th "	ARABIA	7908		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	ARCADIA	6610		
4th Septr.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
11th "	CALEDONIA	7538		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	1050
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Octr	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10690
9th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Cilunak	1st July 1909
KORRBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Aug. 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Cilunak	1st Sept. 1909
KORRBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct. 1909
AFRICA	4,719		1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,381	M. Dabcevich	16th " 1909
KORRBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
PRAGA	3,895	G. Gillhuber	16th " 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6,350	E. Tarabochia	24th July 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,

W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Bazoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI to LONDON (via MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave London	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Manchester	May 27	June 24	June 30	July 10
C. City of Karachi	June 10	July 3	July 8	July 24
C. City of Delhi	June 23	July 20	For Calcutta	—
E. Merton Hall	—	—	—	Augt. 2
E. C. City of Benares	June 26	July 22	July 27	Augt. 14
A. Trafford Hall	July 10	Augt. 2	August 7	Augt. 23
E. City of Agra	July 17	—	—	Augt. 24
C. City of Glasgow	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
E. City of Madras	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
C. City of Colombo	Augt. 18	Septr. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1
E. Merton Hall	Septr 25	—	—	Nov. 8
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 21	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	—
E. C. City of Athens	Oct 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 2	Nov. 18
E. C. City of London	Oct. 14	Nov 7	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall	July 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 6
C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
C. City of Glasgow	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 18
C. City of Colombo	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec 16	Dec. 30
E. City of Manchester	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	"
E. City of Karachi	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

A.—Fine Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C. Cargo which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
AFRICA	2,020	Mon. 5th July	noon.
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 1st July	9 a. m.
BUMRA	1,095	Fri. 2nd July	8 a. m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,020 tons, 5th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE (Weekly)

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Bussrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about 3rd July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

28th June, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	THURSDAY 8th July 1909
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	5,878	Berlioux	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,838	Martin	30th Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	X	28th Oct. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebuffat	25th Nov. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	23rd Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or by the Navigazione General Italiana at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,838	Martin	16th July 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	X	13th Aug. "

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MARSILLIA	3091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5194	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay to Homeward ports by the Anchor Line Steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
PRAESIDENT	3,400	Muhlbauer	2nd July

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 24th May, 1909.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission. GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DEWJEE SANJEE & Co., Chunkla No. 8, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS, £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon	Soerabaya;	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. J. GREIG, AGENT

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin.	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong;	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

BOMBAY. J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.

RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq., (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Bajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

JEWELLERY.

Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

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WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
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JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
LA FLOR DE NERALDO.

		Weight per cent. lb.	oz.	Per box. Rs.	a.
Admirals... ...	In boxes of 25 ...	1	13	17	8
Prince de Monaco.	" 50 ...	1	8½	25	0
Bouquets ...	" 25 ...	1	5	16	0
Bouquet Elegantes	" 25 ...	1	5	10	0
Regalia Metropole	" 50 ...	1	8½	17	8
LA FLOR DE HENRY CLAY.					
Regalia de la Reina.	In boxes of 25 ...	1	8	13	12
Regalia Preciosa Extra Fina	" 25 ...	1	5	13	12
Regentes ...	" 25 ...	1	14	13	0
Britanica Chica...	" 50 ...	1	7½	23	0
Dalias	" 50 ...	1	1	15	0
BOCK.					
Plaisir Imperial...	In boxes of 25 ...	1	12	16	0
Favorcidos ...	" 50 ...	1	2½	15	0
Perfectos Extra...	" 25 ...	1	11	17	8
LA CORONA.					
Bayaderas ...	In boxes of 50 ...	1	5	15	0
Puritanos Extra Fina	" 50 ...	1	5½	17	12
Austriacos ...	" 25 ...	2	1	17	8
LA INTIMIDAD.					
Rosas Extra Fina	In boxes of 50 ...	1	6½	12	0
Claveles	" 50 ...	1	5	14	0
A. DE VILLAR Y. VILLAR.					
Alicantes ...	In boxes of 25 ...	1	9	15	0
Regalia de la Reina	" 25 ...	1	4	11	0
Non plus Ultra...	" 50 ...	1	8½	35	0
Arturos ...	" 25 ...	1	12	17	8
Deleites ...	" 25 ...	1	1	12	0
Especials ...	" 50 ...	1	8½	15	0
LA ROSA AROMATICA.					
Aromaticos ...	In boxes of 25 ...	1	1	7	8
Regalia Corona ...	" 50 ...	1	5	11	0

DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS.

La Lista Regalia Elegante ...	per box of 50 ...	Rs.	2 12
Cherry Brandy, very popular ...	" 50 ...	"	3 0
Natural Principes Bouquets ...	" 50 ...	"	3 4
Rarezas	" 50 ...	"	3 8
La Fortuna, Diplomaticos ...	" 50 ...	"	4 0
La Bolsa, Imperiales	" 50 ...	"	5 0
Las Hermanas Mexican	" 50 ...	"	5 4
Mi Bella, Delicious Smoke ...	" 50 ...	"	5 8
La Flor De Medana, Dainties ...	" 50 ...	"	6 0
El Sol, Imperiales	" 25 ...	"	4 0
La Bolsa Superiores	" 25 ...	"	4 8
Primissima, Esceptionales ...	" 50 ...	"	7 0

EL ALICANTO.
Extra Flor Fina.

In square boxes of 50... ... ... per box ... Rs. 6 0
The above are packed in cedar wood inside, and Vacuum tin outside, in fine condition,

CIGARS MADE IN BREMEN.

Dona Anna with Gold foil	per box of 50 ...	Rs.	12 0
Vera, Flor Fina "	" 25 ...	"	6 8
Flor de Alma, Silver foil	" 25 ...	"	4 0

Liberal discount is allowed to Messes and Clubs, and on orders for 500 and upwards.

THEODORO VAFIADIS AND CO.,
Cigar Merchants, 20, Esplanade Road.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

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RESTAURANT & CONFECTIONERY,
25-27-29 Ghurch Gate Street, BOMBAY.

FRUITS for DESSERT.

		Rs.	a.
Crystallised Assorted Fruits...	Per lb.	1	8
French Fruits in Syrup—Apricots, Peaches, Pears, Macedoine, Reine Claude, Raspberries, Cherries	per bot.	1	12
"All Gold" Brand Californian Fruit (large 2½ lbs. tins), Bartlett Pears, Lemon Cling, Peaches, Apricots, Queen Anne Cherries, etc.	per tin	1	0
Excelsior Peeled Muscat Grapes	per tin	1	0
Evaporated Stewed Prunes	per tin	1	0
Cherries in Maraschino	per bot.	1	12
Finest Muscotel Raisins	per large jar	2	0
Finest Almonds and Raisins	" "	2	8
French Plums	per jar	1	4

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

Telegrams—"MONGI BROS., BOMBAY," Telephone No. 325.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "DELHI," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittall, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

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SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 773 of 1905.

The ADVOCATE-GENERAL of Bombay, at the relation of (1) JAN MAHOMED ABDUL LATIFF, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan, Inhabitant, residing at Memon Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) MAHAMED AMIN SHAIK IBRAHIM CHOGLE, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Chiplon in the District of Ratnagiri, (3) MULA ISMAIL VALAD GULAM HUSEIN MULLA DADARKAR, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Chiplon in the District of Ratnagiri... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) SYED NURUDIN BIN SYED HISAMUDIN REFAI, of Bombay, Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at No. 8 to 10 Jail Road, outside the Fort, (2) SYED MIR GAZI, the executor of the last Will and Testament of Zoolikhabai, widow of Syed Hisamudin Refai, (3) SUDARUN NISA BEGUM, daughter of the said Syed Hisamudin Refai and wife of Syed Mir Gazi Kadri, (4) SHAIKABIBI and (5) FATMA BEGUM, widow of Syed Zainulabdin Refai, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Jail Road, Nos. 8 to 10, outside the Fort, (6) ZAINULA BEGUM, daughter of Syed Zainulabdin Refai and wife of Khan Bahadur Basi Mir Saddruddin Khan, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nawasari, in the Territories of H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by two orders made in the above Suit on the 24th day of November, 1906 and 7th day of March, 1907 respectively, it was ordered inter alia that the relators therein named should pay to the second, the third, the fourth and the sixth Defendants their costs of and incidental to the application and of the order, dated 24th November, 1906, when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and that the said relators should also pay to the said second, the third, the fourth and the sixth Defendants their costs of this suit (including costs reserved if any), when taxed and noted in the margin of the said order, dated the 7th day of March 1907.

And whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 11th day of January, 1908, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, all the right, title and interest of Jan Mahomed Abdul Latif, one of the Plaintiffs above named, in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazadari Land or ground together with this message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Memon Wada Road, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 110 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 2398, and Street Nos. 451-53, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Memon Wada Road, and on or towards the North by the property of Haji Hassam Mitha, and on or towards the South by the property of Kazi Abdul Karim and by a gully.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on FRIDAY, the 30th day of July, 1909, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Jan Mahomed Abdul Latif, in the said lands and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the balance of the said orders for taxed costs, costs of execution and of the said warrant of sale.

Intimation is given that the Sheriff does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Jan Mahomed Abdul Latif to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Jan Mahomed Abdul Latiff have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th defendants have no permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 28th day of June, 1909.

N. S. GRAZEBROOK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MESSRS. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th Defendants.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 16th day of August, 1909, for the SUPPLY of NAVES AND AXLES.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 400 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor when Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 25th June, 1909.

ESTATE OF H. St. J. WILLIAMS, DECEASED

ALL CLAIMS on the above Estate should be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Rajkumar College, Rajkot, before July 31st, after which date no claims will be recognised.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
A. M. TOWNSEND, G. S. ADDIS, London Managers
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG,	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum reserved amount to Rs 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DEROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND
OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND WOUNDS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AND
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, LIVER & BLOOD
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
BEACH & BARNICOTT LE BRIDPORT.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Anjung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changsuing	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Moukden (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hsenking	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
BUNDER ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 14,00,000
Reserve Fund	,, 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.

Nature's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.
Icilma
(pronounced—eye-silma).
All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, prevention and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.
ICILMA NATURAL WATER.
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM.
ICILMA SOAP. ICILMINE
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 598, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED TO BUY Fashion PAPERS and MAGAZINES and MEDICAL PERIODICALS. Old, cheap. Apply Box No. 1866, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED

FOR the Central Police Training School, Bombay Presidency, Nasik, applicants for the POST of a EUROPEAN HEAD DRILL INSTRUCTOR.

2. Only Europeans and those who have undergone courses in, and possess certificates of, (1) Infantry and Mounted Infantry Drill, (2) Gymnastics and (3) Musketry, need apply. Colloquial knowledge of Hindustani and tact in dealing with Natives are also essential requirements.

3. The pay will be Rs. 150 per mensem rising by grade promotion, on approval of service, to Rs. 250 per mensem. Free quarters and free water will be provided.

4. Applications should be accompanied by testimonials of character and previous work, and certificates of qualifications, and should state the age of the applicant, his height and his chest measurement.

5. The appointment will be probationary for a period of six months in the first instance.

M. KENNEDY,
Inspector General of Police.
Office of the Inspector General of Police, Poona, 23rd June, 1909.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—
NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.
HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.
ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.
MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country realisers will find greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, Shares and Stocks, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.
RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.
PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Part

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [28TH JUNE, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
32 bars silver ...	1,51,281	London ...	International Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 24th and 25th June, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	38	35,732
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	84	86,922

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. „ 17th June.
Bank of Bombay... 4 per cent. „ 24th June.
Bank of Madras ... 6 per cent. „ 15th June.

MONEY:—
The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is Rs. 44 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE:—
The exchange market keeps steady. The quotations are unchanged at 1s. 3 31-32d. for T. T. as well as on Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for Credits 3 Months' Sight. Far Eastern rates have declined as under in consequence of the fall in Silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 2 months' sight—Francs	169 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	176 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
This market opened at 94-0 for cash as well as 30th June settlement, and advanced one anna in both the positions in the course of the day. At the close there were buyers for cash and settlement at 94-1. The 2nd settlement was quoted 2 annas lower. A moderate business only has been transacted. The Calcutta rates were advised in the forenoon as 94-2 for cash and 93-15 delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94-1	Buyers.
1st Settlement	„ 94-1	
2nd Settlement	„ 93-15	

BULLION:—
Bar Silver lost 1-16d. on Saturday last in London in cash delivery, but was unchanged in 2 months' forward. The market closed at 24 for spot and 24 1-16 forward, with a quiet but steady tendency. The price in New York gave way 1-8 cent at 52 1-8. The market locally opened at 62-11 ex-duty, for July settlement, went up to 62-13, but reacted at the close to 62-8. The August settlement kept 13 annas lower. Spot silver (in cut bars) was sold at 4 annas lower than the quotation ruling for July. A fair business has been placed.

Bar Gold rates are as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	6	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready (cut Bars) ...	62	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	8	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	11	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—
The following are the Visible Supply and Into Sight figures received yesterday as compared with those of the previous two years :—

	Visible Supply.	Into Sight.
1909 ...	2,820,000 bales.	13,270,000 bales.
1908 ...	2,140,000 „	11,090,000 „
1907 ...	2,770,000 „	13,220,000 „

In spite of the continued advance in the Home markets we have little or no change to report locally, the market being quiet but steady. Business in New Crop is slack, almost the only enquiry being for early delivery Bengals. Closing quotations are as under, the market being quiet owing to favourable monsoon reports.

A small business was done in ready Cotton at Colaba this afternoon, mills being the chief buyers. Prices were well maintained.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	264-5	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach ...	258 1-2	„ „
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	240	Jan. „
Fine M. G. Damanganum-Pulgaon	231-2	„ „
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	225 1-2	„ „
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	225 1-2	„ „
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	218	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	211-12	„ „
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	218	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	211-12	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	216	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	226	Nov. „
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	195 1-4	Jan. 1910

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone ...	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales ...	...	8,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	...	10,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·08	6·08	6·05	6·02
+08	+08	+08	+07

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·00	5·99	6·00	6·00	6·01
+07	+07	+08	+07	+07

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED:—
The market is firm with a fair enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 3 0	B. T.
September ... — ...	„	8 12 0	R. T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is steady with a moderate business doing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7 8 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	„	7 13 0	„
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	„	7 11 0	„
Brown Delhi	„	7 11 0	R. T.

POPPYSEED:—

June-July	Rs.	10 2 0	R. T.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

CASTORSEED:—

Ready	Rs.	32 0 0	
June-July	Rs.	6 9 0	B. T.

Tone.—Firm.

COTTONSEED:—

Ready	Rs.	23 6 0	

Tone—Steady.

SLOWRASEED:—

July-August	Rs.	6 1 6	R. T.

Tone—Firm.

WHEAT:—
The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote :—

White Delhi	Rs.	6 4 6	R. T.
White Pusi, 85 p. c. ...	„	6 9 0	„
Soft Red	„	43 0 0	per candy.

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS:—

Bombay	1,465
India	73
Indian Specie Bank	55

MILLS:—

Crescent	105
David	417 1-2
Kohinoor	742 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,202 1-2
New Great Eastern	200

PRESSES:—

Indian Cotton	127 1-2
New Farar	565
New Mofussil	735

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary.	83
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	148 to 149
Colaba Land and Mill	1,130
Treacher and Co	610 C. D.
Sardar Carbonic Gas Co., Ld. ...	10½ X. D.

RAILWAYS:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	585
Tapti-Valley	425 to 427 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	5,700 bales.
Wheat	36,060 cwts.
Linseed	6,468 „
Rapeseed	10,009 „
Gingellyseed	247 „
Poppyseed...	4,769 „
Groundnuts	515 „
Castorseed	3,860 „
Rice	33,742 „
Myrabollams	1,410 „
Cottonseed...	2,275 „
Mowrasseed...	7,519 „
Gram	3,458 „
Joowar	392 „
Maize	nil

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 26th June, 1909, as compared with the statement of 19th June 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 19. Rs.	June 26 Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	45,59,086	41,13,702
Public Deposits at Branches ...	53,01,181	56,62,600
Other Deposits ...	3,93,78,850	988,33,780
Post Bills ...	17,888	17,888
Sundries ...	29,21,329	29,38,676
Rs....	12,22,78,314	12,66,66,646
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,35,46,362	1,35,49,562
Other authorised Securities.	11,23,906	10,62,561
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,35,49,405	1,31,31,422
Loans do. do.	3,52,07,521	3,65,50,464
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,61,66,693	1,50,11,519
Dead Stock ...	3,15,921	3,20,485
Stamps ...	5,147	5,065
Bullion ...	5,76,218	5,48,927
Balances with other Banks.	11,92,317	13,78,809
Sundries ...	6,61,619	6,79,236
Cash ...	3,49,38,700	3,93,52,587
	12,22,78,314	12,66,66,646

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 26th June, 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1909-10...£16,200,000
Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 26th June 1909, by Council Bills...£ 7,086,110
„ „ By Gold...£ nil
Balance to be remitted from 27th June, 1909, to 31st March, 1910...£ 9,113,890

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester s—244 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 25 bales twist Bradbury Brady and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—13 bales skins R W Kooka; 22 bales hemp D M Doongajee and Co; 435 cwts devidiveseeds, W and A Graham and Co; 33 cwts beeswax, J M Rahimtoola; 55 cwts gum A H Mowjee and Co; 40 cwts bees-wax, C Sultanally; 27 bales hides H O and H Moosa.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—169 cwts condiments, Marwanji Poonjiaji and Sons; 2 pots rosewill, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Selsdon s—16,200 cwts wheat Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Urquhart s—1,400 cwts rapeseed, 206 cwts linseed, G Ramjee.

Dunster s—500 cwts poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Barbara s—55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales hemp, J Purshotam and Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Schroder Sons and Co; 575 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabhoy; 204 cwts gum, S Cooverjee and Co; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, K Nixon and Co; 132 bales cotton, and 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Werdunfels s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 24 bales hides, Nizamuddin and Co; 21 cases guts, Ad Meyer; 1 case guts, M Somji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Diego Suarez s—50 bales cottonfly K Visram and Co; 1,980 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachori.

FOR GENOA.

Diego Suarez s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Trieste s—105 cwts turmeric E Sultanally.

FOR TRIESTE

Trieste s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Trieste s—2,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 375 cwts sharkfins, 127 cwts gum, K N Meanee and Co; 168 cwts gum, A H Mowjee and Co; 506 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—1,000 bales twist, M. M. Essabhoy; 975 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—40 cwts gum, A H Mowji and Co; 300 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 338 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 750 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Delhi s—263 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

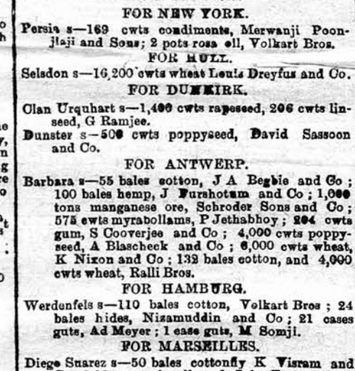
CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

Bank D. D. is quoted 1s. 3 31-32d; 3 1-2 per cent, Government Paper at 94-2.

Shares.—Coal—Baraboni is at 13; Bhalgora, at 13 1-8; Gopalichuck, at 11 1-8; Ghusick and Muslia, at 13 3-4; Jumoni, at 8; Kesoonda and Nyadee, at 32; Kuardih, at 7 1-4.



DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

CROS—June 20, at 5, Wood Street, Calcutta, the wif of Monsieur Louis Cros, Procureur de la Republiqu Chandernagore, of a son.

WALTON—June 18, at Almora, the wife of H. G. Walton, C. S., of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

All Letters connected with payments of subscription, rates of subscription, delivery of copies of the paper and change of Address should invariably be addressed to THE GENERAL MANAGER and SECRETARY, "Bombay Gazette," (Post Box No. 209) Green Street, Bombay and NOT to the Editor.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 8·3?m., 7·51s.; Low water, 1·55m., 2·19s.

Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

John Robert and Co., Annual Meeting, 3 Tamrind Lane, 3 p.m.

Jost's Fans Supply and Engineering Company, Siddik Building, Hornby Road, 5·30 p.m.

Harwood League Football: Y. M. C. A. vs. R. A., Cooperage.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Maxim: "Consider a business well and then despatch it quickly."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First quarter 26th., 0h., 12·9m. a. m.; in Apogee. 25th, 5·2h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, June 30.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4·10 p.m. Third Criminal Sessions. Harwood League Football: The Gloucesters vs. Commercial Gymkhana, Cooperage. Akola and Middle India Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Raja Bahadur Meilal's Mansions, Hummum Street, 5·45 p.m. Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company, 2 Dean Lane 2 p.m.; Sun rises, 6h. 4m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 9·29m., 8·48s.; Low water, 2·36m., 3·16s.

Thursday, July 1.—Third Criminal Sessions Sun rises, 6h. 5m., Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 10·14m., 9·40s.; Low water, 3·15m., 4·6s.

Friday, July 2.—Harwood League Football: Government Telegraphs vs. The Parel Gymkhana, Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 10·57m., 10·29s; Low water, 3·54m., 4·54s.

Saturday, July 3.—Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, first ordinary general meeting, Gokhale Hall, Girgaum, 7 p.m. Harwood League Football: Y. M. C. A. vs. The Gloucesters, Cooperage. Bombay Gymkhana Cricket "A" Team XI vs. E. M. C. A., Home "B" Team XI. vs. Fort and Proprietary High School, Away. Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 11·39m., 11·16s.; Low water, 4·34m., 5·40s.

Sunday, July 4.—Sun rises, 6h. 6m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20 m.; High water, 0·26 a., Low water, 5·15m., 6·24s.

HINDU FAIR.—To-day being the "Akhadi Ekadashi" (tenth of the Hindu month Ashad) the usual fair will be held at Ghowpatty.

EFFECTS OF THE WHIRLWIND.—On the Esplanade Road two trees fell down on Sunday last, two trees fell on Cruickshank Road and one on Hornby and one on Fuller Road.

DISHONEST SERVANT.—Purshotumdas Beharidas, a Commission Agent, in Kolsa Street, has reported to the Police that he had employed a servant 15 days ago, who has disappeared with Rs. 580 which was kept in a box in his place of business.

BURGLARY IN KALBADEVI ROAD.—Chabildas Jaikisondas has reported to the Police that his embroidery workshop in Kalbadevi Road was broken open on Saturday night and property valued at Rs. 1,200 was stolen.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—Gabba Dhondi, (40), a mill labourer, was seriously injured by a pressed cotton bale falling on him when he was working in the Ebrahim Pabani Mill, De Lisle Road. His five ribs were fractured. He was removed to Sir Jamsetji Hospital but he died in half an hour after admission.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at p.m. to-day (weather permitting):—

March	The Lyon's Bride ... C B Price
Overture	Tancredi ... Rossini
Spanish Dance	
No. 5	Bolero ... Moszkowski
Selection	Tannhauser ... Wagner
Valse	Amour Passager ... Zulueta
Selection	My Lady Molly ... Jones
Intermezzo Two Step	Manuella ... Lotter

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—H. H. the Maharaja has been pleased to confer an increase of Rs. 100 to Rao Bahadur R.V. Sabnis, the Diwan of Kolhapur, for his able, loyal and successful services and special duties with which he has been entrusted from time to time.

His Highness has recently passed a resolution on the recommendation of the Diwan to the effect that the services of the lowest grades of teachers in the Vernacular Branch of the Educational Department have been made pensionable. It is really a boon conferred on the poor teachers for which they will always bless H. H. and the Diwan.

The new water-works called after H.H. Maharani Laximibai Talav, have been inaugurated near Radhanagari, a Mahal erected to commemorate the marriage of H. H. Abasahib Maharaja. The water-works are estimated to cost nearly thirty lahks of rupees and are intended to irrigate the lands of the poor peasants in order to give a new impetus to agriculture.

The education of the lowest classes has also been very much encouraged by H. H. the Maharaja by making an annual gift of Rs. 300 to their boarding house, which has been newly started by Rao Sahib B. V. Jadhav and others. Mr. Jadhav has made great improvements in our town, being the Superintendent of the Kolhapur Municipality, and his services in this office are acknowledged as creditable by all classes.

An arrangement has been made for the education of the Princes by appointing Mr. Karnarkar and two Karnes.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CROWN SIDE.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod presided at the third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commenced yesterday.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Manekial Devidas, and Laxman Vitto who stood charged with theft, and Bastao Almida, a Native Christian, who stood charged with attempt to murder and causing hurt to Jaibai and Bhiki, pleaded guilty to the charges laid against them and his Lordship reserved sentence.

SPECIAL JURY.

Special jurors were ordered to attend the Court on Wednesday next.

CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN SOLDIER.

Edward Neild, a European soldier, was charged with theft in a building, cheating by personation, forging for the purpose of cheating and using as genuine a forged document, Mr. Shortt, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Accused was not represented by counsel.

Mr. Shortt briefly stated the facts of the case. The accused, he said, was a Lance-Corporal in the 18th Hussars, now stationed at Secundarabad. The charge against him was that he committed theft of the pass-book of a Corporal from the barracks and representing himself as Corporal Goddard, received Rs. 100 from the Post Office Savings Bank at Trimulgherry. The accused on the 11th May last went to the Trimulgherry Post Office and presented a pass-book and a withdrawal form signed, and said that he wanted to withdraw Rs. 100 from his pass-book. The Savings Bank clerk compared the signatures and finding them different he went to the Post Master. The Post Master did not pay the accused and asked him to shew some postal official who knew him or to get a signature of his Commanding Officer. The accused grumbled at not receiving the money and left the Post Office. On the 13th May the accused again appeared at the Post Office with a pass-book and a withdrawal form countersigned by Lieutenant Vaneck. Again there was some dispute about the signature, but ultimately believing in the accused's assurance that he was the man and the signature was of his Commanding Officer, the money was paid to him. Subsequently the accused was arrested and he was identified by the clerk who had paid him the money.

Corporal Goddard, examined by Mr. Shortt, said that he had Rs. 248 in the month of May last. He had not authorised any one to withdraw any sum from it. He last saw his pass-book on the 8th May. Since then he had lost it. The signature on the withdrawal form, shown to him, was not his. At the races on the 12th May Corporal Thomas told him that there was a withdrawal from his (wittness's) book. The accused was then present. The same afternoon he went to the Post Office and there discovered that his account had been manipulated. He saw the accused the same evening, and the following morning a parade of the D. Squadron was held, when one of the postal officials was present. The accused did not put in his presence at the parade. Subsequently a postal official came to the Sergeant-Major and spoke to him and identified the accused, who was then arrested.

The accused declined to cross-examine the witness. The next witness examined was Raja Gopal, Post Master at Trimulgherry. He said that Corporal H. Goddard had an account in the Savings Bank at the Post Office. The accused came to the Post Office on the 11th May and presented a withdrawal form and a pass-book. He said he wanted to draw Rs. 100. The clerk brought the signature and withdrawal form and said that the signatures were different. Witness then went up to the accused and told him that the signatures did not agree and unless he was identified by some one known to the Post Office, the money could not be paid. The accused became angry and witness suggested to get the form countersigned by his superior officer. On the 13th he saw the accused again. This time he presented the document with the signature of Lieut. Vaneck. Witness then asked a certain Post-Master about Lieut. Vaneck and he informed him that the officer was not in the station. When the accused heard this he interfered and said that Lieut. Vaneck had returned, and the countersignature was made by that officer. Witness was then assured, and the accused being a British-born subject, he took his word and paid him the money. Witness then made further inquiries and sent a postman to inquire if the money was paid to the proper party. Goddard saw him the same afternoon at the Post Office and told him that he had not withdrawn the money that day, that he had not authorised any one to withdraw the amount and that the signature was not his. On the 14th witness made a complaint to the Commanding Officer and the consequence was that a parade was ordered. He sent two persons to identify the person who had received the money.

Accused declined to cross-examine this witness.

In answer to the Court witness said that Goddard came to him alone and said that he was Corporal Goddard and that he had not authorised any one to withdraw money from his pass-book.

Baji Rao, Head Clerk, Savings Bank, Trimulgherry, was the next witness examined. Witness identified the accused as the person who had come to the Post Office on the 11th and the 13th May with a pass-book to withdraw Rs. 100 and as the person who had received the amount from him.

Amirbeg Vazirbeg, a postman, said, he made enquiries after the withdrawal of the money; he was informed that Lieutenant Vaneck had left the station on leave sometime before. He reported the information to the Post Master.

Lance-Corporal Smith of the Royal Fusiliers said he was post office orderly. He was stamping parcels in the post-office at the time the accused came there on the 11th May, and applied for the withdrawal of the Rs. 100. At a parade later, he was asked by the officer whether the accused was the person who came with the form; he replied he was the person.

P. Narsingrao, clerk in the post-office, was examined in corroboration.

Sergeant-Major R. C. Hill said the accused was in his Squadron. The signature "W.C.A. Vaneck" was Lieutenant Vaneck's. The witness knew that officer's signature. The Lieutenant signed, as far as witness knew, as "Charles A. Vaneck." One month before the accused's arrest Mr. Vaneck had left on leave. On searching the accused's kit Rs. 79 in silver were found in one place, and Rs. 8-14 in another.

Mr Shortt: This is the case my Lord for the prosecution.

The accused's statement made before the Magistrate was here read out to the Jury. It was stated in it among other things that on the Racecourse, Corporal Thomas told of this affair to Corporal Goddard. The accused, however, had never in his possession Corporal Goddard's pass-book.

On being asked by Mr. Justice Macleod whether the accused had anything further to say in reference to the evidence given against him he said he had nothing to say, but he had some witnesses to call.

For the defence were called Private Smith Poplar Fidge, Corporals Wilks, and Kennevy, and others to prove an alibi that he was at the tailor's shop on the 11th, and not at the Post Office as alleged.

The accused said he did not want to address the jury on the evidence.

Mr. Shortt in summing-up the evidence said that the accused had a motive in removing the money from Goddard's account. He gambled at the races and he wanted money. Not one of the witnesses he had called had a word to say in his favour, and the attempt to prove an alibi failed.

In giving his charge to the jury his Lordship said that on seeing the counter-signature of Lieutenant Vaneck to the withdrawal form the Post Master came to the conclusion that there was sufficient identification and he thought fit to pass the application, and the applicant received Rs. 100. On the General Parade the accused was missing. At the Rifle Range he was pointed out by Abdul Kudus to the Sergeant-Major, who arrested him. The case really depended on the evidence of the post-office officials; if they had committed a mistake in identification, and if there was a doubt that they might have made such a mistake, they should give the benefit of that doubt to the accused. There was also the evidence of Corporal Smith that the accused was at the post-office window a fairly large window, asking for the withdrawal on the 11th.

The jury retired for a few minutes. On their return to Court their verdict was that the accused was guilty on all counts.

The accused was sentenced by his Lordship to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

SENTENCES PASSED.

Two old offenders Manekial Devidas and Laxman Vitha who had pleaded guilty to the offences of theft, and to having previous convictions, were sentenced respectively to four years' and three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Bastav Almeida had pleaded guilty to charges of attempting to murder Jaibai and of causing hurt to another woman. Mr. Colah appeared for the Crown. The accused was sentenced by the Judge to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

KIDNAPPING.

Kanji Devji and Gomti woman were tried for kidnapping Divali girl (14) from the lawful guardianship of her father on 26th March last for an unlawful purpose. Mr. R. D. Wadia, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Pardunji B. Motiwala defended the accused.

Mr. Wadia said the girl was kidnapped from Kumbharwada from the procession of her father Premji Anandji, a carpenter, and taken to a house in Chamar Bag at Parel.

Evidence was led and the Sessions were adjourned Wednesday 11 a.m., the Court being closed to-day on account of a native heliday.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ITOLA RAILWAY COLLISION.

Claim by a Railway Passenger Awarded.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.)

NARAYEN CHINTAMAN ATMAVALE VS. THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

For the Plaintiff:—Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Anklesaria, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel.

For the Defendants:—The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co.

His Lordship delivered judgment in the case yesterday. The plaintiff prayed that the defendants might be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 20,000, or such other sum as the Court might deem reasonable by way of compensation and interest thereon.

The facts of the case, which have already been reported, shewed that the plaintiff, previous to June, 1908, was carrying on the business of a bookseller at Baroda and Bombay. He resided at Baroda, but came to Bombay at intervals for the purpose of looking after his Bombay shop and making purchases of books for his Baroda shop. He left Bombay on the night of the 25th June, 1908, by an express train of the defendant Company for Baroda. He was travelling by one of the third-class carriages, and went to bed after the train left Bombay. He was awake when the train arrived at Surat, but went to sleep again. The train, his Lordship said in his judgment, came into collision with some goods waggons at the Itola Station at 3 59 in the morning. Three of the carriages of the train, in which the plaintiff was travelling, were wrecked and caught fire. Twenty-five passengers were killed, and 37 injured in this collision. Plaintiff was one of the passengers who were injured. His wounds were dressed and he was carried to Baroda about 9 or 10 a.m. He charged that the collision was due to the negligence of the defendants' servants and claimed to recover Rs. 20,000 as compensation. The defendants did not dispute the plaintiff's allegations of negligence, and the only issue raised in the suit was what compensation the plaintiff was entitled to. The Company, Lordship went on to say, maintained that the injuries received by plaintiff were very trivial and offered him Rs. 100 as compensation, and never raised their offer before the plaintiff filed his suit on the 27th November, 1908. Defendants filed their written statement on the 1st February, 1909, and with it they brought Rs. 800 into Court, contending that that sum was sufficient compensation for the injuries received by plaintiff. They also offered to pay his costs up to date of bringing the monies into Court. The only question for the Court to consider, his Lordship remarked, was what sum of money, if any, in excess of the sum brought into Court by the defendants was the plaintiff entitled to as fair compensation for all his claims. Before proceeding to discuss the evidence, his Lordship remarked that the plaintiff, so far as the conduct of this suit on his behalf was concerned, had been most unfortunate. If his case was placed before the Court as it should have been, it was possible, his Lordship remarked, that the plaintiff would have succeeded in recovering a very much larger sum by way of compensation than his Lordship proposed to give him now.

After considering what were the injuries the plaintiff received in the collision, were they sufficiently serious to result in after-effects, what were those after-effects, etc., His Lordship said it seemed to him that, while it was possible on the one hand that the plaintiff and his witness Nathabhai were trying to exaggerate the serious nature of the injuries, the defendant Company, on the other hand, had been from the very beginning trying their very best to belittle the injuries and the consequences thereof. The plaintiff impressed his Lordship as telling on the whole, a truthful story. On behalf of the plaintiff, it was urged that he suffered from concussion of the brain, and he complained that the after-effects had been deafness in his left ear, loss of memory, loss of sleep, inability to concentrate his thoughts, etc. The defendant Company, on the other hand, contended that his injuries were very slight, that he did not suffer from concussion of the brain, that the injuries had resulted in no after-effects, and that he was shamming for the purpose of inducing the Court to give him more compensation than the sum brought into the Court. After examining the medical evidence in the case, his Lordship said the only conclusions he could come to were that the injuries received by the plaintiff were serious, that he suffered from concussion of the brain and that he had not yet completely recovered from the after-effects of the concussion. He was entitled to recover from the Company fairly substantial compensation for the injuries he received in the Itola accident and for the medical expenses which he had to incur. He was awarded Rs. 2,000 as compensation for the pain and suffering and for the after-effects. For medical expenses he was awarded Rs. 300. A decree was passed for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,300; the defendant Company to pay to him all his costs of the suit.

APPELLATE SIDE.

FORGERY IN A WILL.

Before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Beaman.

RAMAN KOM VITHUJI BANGAR VS. JANKI KOM KONDAJI BANGAR.

For the Opponent-appellant:—Mr. G. K. Dandekar.

For the Applicant-respondent:—Mr. G. S. Rao.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, District Judge of Poona. In this case the applicant prayed for revocation of the probate granted to the opponent of a document purporting to be a Will. The allegation was that the Will was a forgery, as the applicant's husband had never made any Will. The application was decided by the District Judge of Poona, who revoked the grant of probate given to the opponent. Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that in this case the issues raised were (1) whether the grant of probate was obtained fraudulently and (2) whether it was obtained by means of an untrue allegation of a fact essential in law to justify the grant. The District Judge found in the affirmative on those two issues, he being clearly of opinion that the Will was a deliberate forgery. His Lordship said:—"This finding he has explained in an admirably lucid judgment in which he has dealt with all the evidence in a thoroughly careful and exhaustive manner. The whole case turns entirely upon the appreciation of evidence and the District Judge, who saw and heard the witnesses, was plainly in a far better position than we to reach the right conclusion. In such a case as this, therefore, which has been dealt with by the Court below so carefully, it is more than usually incumbent on the appellants to give us very cogent reasons why we should interfere with the decree made." In the absence of such reasons, their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

HURTING HIS WIFE.

Inspector Dalton charged Pandu Sucaram, a Hindu, with causing grievous hurt to his wife Mamti (12). The complaint was that the parties were married four years ago and living at present in Chinch Bunder. On Saturday last the girl had some dispute with other women at the water-tap. The accused dragged the girl into his room and branded her with a ladle on twelve different places on her body. The Magistrate observed that the conduct of the accused was very cruel. The accused was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, with the option of six weeks' further imprisonment. The Court ordered that the amount of the fine if paid be given to the girl as compensation.

FRAUD BY A WARD CLERK.

Eduljee Rustomji Gazdar, a Ward clerk in the service of the Bombay Municipality, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of different sums of money amounting to Rs. 1,212.

The inquiry stands adjourned.

MARINE COURT.

Wreck of the "Shah Allum."

THE Marine Court, presided over by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday resumed inquiry into the circumstances attending the wreck of the s. s. "Shah Alum" on the 9th instant, in the Gulf of Cambay.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Government; Mr. Visaji F Vicaji, Pleader, for Captain C. B. Webb, Master of the "Shah Alum;" Mr. Lambert, of Messrs. Smethan and Co., Solicitors, for Mr. Simpson, the Chief Officer and Mr. Bennet, the Second Officer. The Bombay and Hazaz Steam Navigation Company, the owners of the ship, were not represented at the inquiry.

Mr.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Beme, 1,839 tons, Captain C. F. Reid, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon, with bulk oil and general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Hidalgo, 2,760 tons, Captain J. Boxhall, arrived in harbour on Monday from Middlesbro, and Hull, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Waroonga, 1,608 tons, Captain F. Johnson, sailed on Monday for Basreh &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieuts. Usher Clarke and Leckin, Mr. H. H. Hissling, Mr. Tabh and 6 ladies, 6 second class and 65 deck.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 23rd Thursday, 24th, and Saturday, 26th June 1909, should be regarded as Full Weather Working Days for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A.J. Marsack....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 28.

Q Barbara...2444...Vass.....Antwerp.....10-7 W & A Graham & Co
Ballochmyle.....2105 Williamson .....K Nixon & Co
16 Bea Vrackie...2535 Hunter.....Hull.....3-7 W & A Graham & Co
Beme.....1889.....Reid...Shaw .....Wallace & Co
Delhi .....4783..... Gordon.....P & O Co
Ipswich.....675 Pigot.....Rangoon...B & P S N Co
14 Linga...951...Cutbush...Karachi...N F....M M & Co
Moshtari .....1110 Green.....Bo & P S N Co
Nawab.....2041 Park .....F Muir & Co
Nizam.....2041.....Toms.....T Morrison & Co
F Orissa.....3525.....Kedslie N F..... M M & Co
Ormley .....2730.....W & A Graham & Co
Pandit.....3833 .....Cribbin .....T Morrison & Co
Petronia... 3154 Bowman.....Cowasji Dinshaw & Bros
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Said.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Siberian.....2023 Ramnath .....Volkart Bros
Springburn...3173 Crosthwaite...W & A Graham & Co
Strathgarry...2840...Stanhope ...W & A Graham & Co
Siagu.....1612.....Murison .....Shaw Wallace & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Hidalgo	2761	...Boxball	...Hullvia	...Karachi	....6-7 F Muir & Co
B Clan Urquhart	3797	Sommerfell		...Antwerp	10-7 F Muir & Co
C & E City of Manchester	3562	...Findlay		...Karachi	2-7 K Nixon & Co
D & E Diego Suarez	2498	..... Duron		.....Genoa	...1-7 J Mackintosh & Co
G Hessinee	994	Jourdan		...P Gulf	30-6 ...B & P S N Co
H Elbe		....Capt Cacace		...Italian Man-of-War	Repairing
K Praesident	2086	...Muhlbaner		.....Zanzibar	...2-7 A Strandes
L Kasara	505	...Elton		.....Basreh	.....1-7 M M & Co
M Salsette	2391	...Lewellin		...Aden	10-7 P & O Co
N Virginia	2789	McMarran		..Baltimore	...1-7 R A Willis
O Rahmani	1873	Geddie		...Jeddah	...30-6 B & P S N Co
P Mohammadi	1251	Gore		...Zanzibar	30-6 B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Barotse...2619 Smith..Antwerp..30-6W & A G & Co
3 Gowanbarn...2723 Forbes..Hull...7-7K Nixon & Co
4 Seldon.....2451 Bazil... Aberdeen & Hull &c...1-7 W & A Graham & Co
5 Danster 3016 Rutter Dunkirk &c 10-7K Nixon & Co
7 Trieste...3203...Clianak ...Trieste 1-7 A L S N Co
8 Fazilka...3698 ...Williams Calcutta 30-6 M M & Co
9 Werdenfels...2811 Schmehl.....Karachi .....1-7 W & A Graham & Co
12 Persia...4198 Houghton...London...3-7...P & O Co

H W P D

Courland ....760.....Ebrahim.....Marmagoa.....30-6 Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati.....445 Ahmed.....N F..... Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Damra .....762..... Manley ...Karachi...2-7 M M & Co

ARRIVALS

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Beme s.....	Reid	Rangoon, June 12
	Hidalgo s.....	Boxhall	Mid'bro, May 30
	Delhi s	Gordon	Shanghai, &c

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Waroonga s.....	Johnson	Basreh, &c

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—
Steamer Kasara, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Beme, for Karachi.
" Hidalgo, for Hull &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co., steamer Australien, from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 8 a.m.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. steamer Ischia, from Hongkong left Penang, on the 27th instant, for Colombo and Bombay.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer Devanha, left Hongkong, on June 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Silesia, from Bombay arrived at Colombo on the 28th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. steamer Capri, from Bombay left Penang, on the 28th instant, for Singapore and Hongkong.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
22	Cln. Maclachlan	Liverpool
23	Hymettus	Melbourne
24	Border Knight	Calcutta

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 29th June.

130. Detail for the week ending 3rd proximo:—

To-day, Tuesday, 29th instant.—" I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

H " L " Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

Wednesday, 30th instant.—"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

H "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 5 p.m.

Thursday, 1st prox.—"L" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 7-45 a.m.

H "I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday, 2nd prox.—"K" Coy (John Connon School) Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

Subject for the week.—Physical Training without arms.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

A COLOMBO telegram says:—The repairs necessary to H.M.S. "Perseus" are to be effected at Bombay, and not at Colombo as originally intended by the Admiralty. The explanation of the change is that, on the arrival of the "Perseus" at Colombo, certain negotiations for the repairing of the cruiser had to be abandoned, as the Commander-in-Chief found that the cost of repairing the vessel at Colombo would be too high. The boiler tubes, etc., for the "Perseus" arrived at Colombo a few days ago in nine cases, weighing about thirty-five tons. These have been shipped on board the "Hyacinth" which will tow the "Perseus" to Bombay, and will be away for about ten days. R. E. Rear-Admiral Slade transferred his flag to the "Proserpine" from the "Hyacinth" at Trincomalee. Until the "Hyacinth" returns to Trincomalee, the "Proserpine" remains the flagship of the East Indies Squadron.

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VICOMTE GERARD de VALENE:—
Carte d'or Cuvee Reserve 25
Carte Blanche Royal Sillery ...
Carte d'or Grand Clubs 46
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NOTICE.

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The Bombay Gazette.
TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1909.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE POSSIBLE STRUGGLE.

A FEW days before the last mail left, the annual meeting of the German Navy League was held at Kiel, the Baltic headquarters of the German Navy, under the presidency of Prince Henry of Prussia, when the announcement was made that the League has now 977,563 members—a sufficient proportion of the population to ensure that on their side of the North Sea there is no lethargy in regard to the building of fighting ships. Prince Henry congratulated the League on the restoration of harmony among its members, and recommended that it should base its efforts upon the Navy law, which, he observed, was not always rightly understood in Germany. Admiral von Weber urged that the defence of Germany's trade and her coasts was not the only task of the German Navy. The grouping of the Powers during recent events in South-Eastern Europe, he said, showed that a strong Navy was indispensable to the political prestige of the Empire. He demonstrated the fact that the Navy law was capable of much further expansion, and could easily be made to cover the building of a batch of new "Invincibles." And so Germany forges ahead with her programme, notwithstanding fiscal difficulties, and the fact that the Chancellor and the Parliament cannot agree as to increased taxation. It has been announced that by the end of 1916 Germany will have built a fleet, of twenty-three "Dreadnoughts," thirteen "Invincibles" and ninety-six destroyers. Count Reventlow has declared that the numbers laid down are intended to mean a minimum, not a maximum, and that the Government has the power to lay down as many ships in any year, being not fewer than the stated number, as it can lay down or thinks advisable. It is easy, therefore, to understand the agitation that is going on in favour of more "Dreadnoughts" and an increase of naval efficiency in England, which has hitherto been undisputed mistress of the seas. There will be no such slackness in the German Admiralty as that which has just been revealed in France, and no finicking about a few "Dreadnoughts" as with us.

The other day when the necessity for maintaining the two-Power standard was being discussed, it was stated, to the surprise of many that, in considering German activity, there was no need to include the United States in any calculation of a possible combination against us. But that was obviously a mistake. The States has a Navy and a very considerable one, which is by no means a negligible quantity, and instead of becoming smaller, there is every probability that it will become larger. Already the big-navy infection has reached America, and several prominent journals are speculating as to what would be the position of their country in case of hostilities between England and Germany. We find that the question is discussed soberly and without rancour, so far as England is concerned, and "with an intelligent and sympathetic comprehension of the vital interest the United States has in the welfare of England." With regard to Germany the attitude is entirely different. The "New York Sun" and the "Washington Post," while insisting that their country would maintain strict neutrality and seek alliance with neither Power, nor for that matter with any Power, openly admit that "any disaster which might overtake England would be an injury to the United States, as while England does not in any way threaten the well-being of the United States the same cannot be said of Germany." Americans, it appears, are rather more suspicious of Germany than we ourselves and fear that if she should triumph in a war with England, German ambition would not be satisfied, but would next turn her attention to South America, in defiance of the Monroe doctrine, which would be a challenge to the United States, and make the avoidance of hostilities impossible. Mr. Maurice Low, whose notes on American Affairs are a feature in the "National Review," ruminates over the subject and assures us that no American fears that England has any designs on South America, but a great many Americans cannot escape the thought that Germany only bides her time to defy the American prohibition against European colonisation in the Western Hemisphere. America certainly has nothing to fear from England in that direction, for if one fact is more clearly recognised than another it is that the British Empire is vast enough as it is and to expand further would be neither expedient nor profitable.

But Mr. Low warns us we must not be deluded by the sympathetic references of America towards England, not that he believes them insincere, but because there is in the States an enormous number of Americans of German descent or birth. He would not question the loyalty of these men to the country of their adoption or nativity, but, as he remarks, they naturally have a sentiment for the land of their fathers. "With that hasty and dangerous tendency to generalisation that is so convenient, it has often been said that the Germans left Germany to avoid the exactions of military service or to find freedom and opportunity in the New World, and that he can have little affection for his own country. This is true," says Mr. Low, "only up to a certain point, and even if it were completely true it still does not tell everything. A German may have no great love for Germany, but does that argue that he is to have any greater love for England? And human nature is complex and a German, who may have expatriated himself with his heart full of bitterness, may forget all his wrongs at the sight of the country to which he once owed allegiance engaged in a death-struggle." There is much sound philosophy in this reasoning, so we may take it that although the States might at the outset sympathise with us and feel disposed to throw in her lot on our side, rather than fight Gemany alone over the Monroe doctrine, her sympathy might not last long and her inclination to join us even less. As a prominent American citizen observed "much would depend on the President then in office and whether the war broke out just before a Presidential Election or after the Election. You know as well as I do, that there is a 'German vote' in this country, while the 'English vote' is negligible." We may take it then that there is as great likelihood the States would join or sympathise with Germany—to conciliate the "German vote"—as with England and although, she would seek no alliance with either, she might feel constrained, even against her own ultimate interests, to favour our enemies. We may not count on the United States offering us more than sympathy at the outset. We believe it was Mr. Asquith who declared that in providing against the two-Power standard the United States Navy need not be calculated. But if our Admiralty is wise it will not ignore the possibilities foreshadowed by the American Press.

SCHOOL LIFE IN JAPAN.

WHEN the historian comes to write the history of to-day there should be an interesting chapter on the effects of education in the East. We are far too well acquainted with the impertinences of the half-educated Indian school-boy and student and had hoped that it was a temporary matter which strong action would put down, but it seems that India is not alone in this matter. Japan is suffering from a precisely similar epidemic amongst its youth since the organisation there of education on western lines. Strikes among students, owing usually to disagreements with teachers, have been serious and frequent and at least one phenomenon has been witnessed which is a stranger to India. Not long ago a large school of girls went on strike because some of the pupils were supposed to have been favoured by teachers in examinations. At about the same time one of the most important educational institutions in the South was engaged in a similar trouble which ended in the Principal and two of the leading teachers having to resign in order to secure peace. By peace is meant, of course, the return of the students to work, and looking forward to the chapter by the future historian, we can imagine a fine passage of scathing criticism on the system of allowing the uneducated to dictate to their teachers and, perhaps as a peroration a comment on what steps should have been taken and a renunciation of the Eton playing field theory in favour of the still living spirit of the feudal system and the salutary discipline of the cane and the birch rod. For the school-boy stricker there should be a choice of two punishments—a sound thrashing or immediate expulsion, and lack of the adoption of this course has led to no small trouble in Japan in the Tokio High School of Commerce. It seems that the educational authorities of the Empire had been contemplating the establishment of a Department of Commerce in connection with the Imperial University of Tokio. The past and present students of the High School of Commerce wanted the Minister of Education to effect this improvement by raising their school to the grade of a commercial University. The authorities refused to accede to the request. For favouring the attitude of the authorities the Principal of the High School of Commerce got into the bad graces of the students, who called an indignation meeting and requested him to resign. This course he was ultimately obliged to take. Following the resignation of the head of the institution came that of several of the Faculty, who, it seems, were in sympathy with the students. But the students did not relinquish their agitation against the Mombusho, or Educational Department; they absented themselves from class, and called mass meetings in protest against the attitude of the Minister of Education. Many of the leading citizens of Tokio and throughout the country lent their support to the agitation; they were led by the *alumni* of the school who are scattered all over the Empire, most of them occupying positions of importance in the business world. The trouble now became one of national interest. The final stage in the struggle was the decision of the students to leave the institution in a body and this they did. One more incident occurred the same night in one of the main buildings being set on fire. The state of affairs is evidently keenly felt by parents as evidenced by the smaller number of applications for admission to schools, and this especially in regard to, girls' schools. It is agreed that the mind of the Japanese woman is unfitted to accept and understand the notion of freedom which western education carries with it, and if this idea were extended to the greater part of the male students as well, it would probably reach the root of the whole trouble.

THE HOPE DIAMOND.

THE Hope Diamond, which has been just sold in Paris, we are informed for sixteen thousand pounds, has not realised its proper value, for Mr. Streeter, a great authority on this subject, estimated it at anything between twenty and thirty thousand pounds. Professor James Nicol, another high authority, wrote in 1877 that its value was estimated at twenty-five thousand. It weighs only 44 3-8 carats, but it derives its great value from its rare colour which is a fine blue and also from its high brilliancy. Mr. Streeter calls it one of the most superb coloured diamonds at present known. Blue precious stones, commonly called sapphires, are of course not uncommon, but the Hope is really a diamond of sapphire blue colour which is extremely rare. The two most wonderful coloured diamonds known after the Hope are an emerald green diamond and a ruby red diamond of very minute size. Though these weigh only five or six grains, their value is estimated at no less than a thousand pounds each. The Hope Diamond has an interesting history which enhances its intrinsic value. It originally was a much larger stone than it present is, and it is generally believed to have been a portion cut from the large blue diamond brought by the well-known jeweller and traveller, Tavernier, from the East, probably India, and sold by him to Louis XIV, who put it among the Crown jewels of France. It remained there for nearly a century and a quarter, decorating the Crown of the successors of the Grand Monarch, till the great catastrophe of the Revolution when it disappeared in the troubles of 1792. It weighed 112 carats, but it seems to have been cut into two after it had disappeared. One of the parts afterwards came into the possession of a great collector and virtuoso, Henry Philip Hope, after whom it was called the Hope Diamond. The other and larger part seems to have somehow found its way back among the French Crown jewels, for in the well known "Treatise on Diamonds" of James Murray, published in 1831, we are told that "in the Crown jewels of France is a fine light blue brilliant which weighs 67 1/2 carats, and was estimated at above a hundred thousand pounds." Henry Hope was the brother of another well known collector, Thomas Hope, who is now best remembered for his novel of modern Greek life, "Anastasius," which was on its first and anonymous publication in 1819, ascribed confidently by many to Byron who was not displessed with this attribution. Henry Hope, who died in 1839, was a very wealthy man, like his brother, and his collection of diamonds alone was valued at a hundred and fifty thousand pounds. The late James Beresford-Hope, proprietor of the "Saturday Review," was a nephew to whom he left a large fortune.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Calcutonia," with the outward mails of the 18th instant, left Aden at 8 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

LIEUT. W. L. Watson, I.M.S. is appointed Specialist in Electrical Science, Mhow division.

MR. A. J. SCRATCHLEY officiates as Chief Engineer to the Punjab Government vice Mr. Gordon proceeding on three months' leave.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the Indian Factories Bill which is now likely to be introduced in the Viceroy's Legislative Council this Session.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th June, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1908 of 221,762 maunds, with an increase of Rs. 10,192 in the earnings.

WE understand that a scheme costing one and a half lakhs of rupees annually has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for increasing the superior teaching staffs of Government Colleges in Bengal.

THE Hongkong Government have applied to the Goverment of India for the services of an officer with railway experience to represent them in connection with the railway problems now pending in South China, and the question of the necessary selection is understood to be under consideration at Simla.

THE final order authorising the opening of refreshment rooms at the new railway station at Newbury Junction, Berks, has been made. The mayor suggested that the company might perhaps supply a cup of tea for 2d., the price charged for a glass of beer, but it was explained that all the great railway companies had agreed to charge 3d., to recoup themselves. The Great Western Railway Company lost 50,000 articles annually, taken away from their refreshment rooms by passengers.

YESTERDAY at the Bombay High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar delivered judgment in the suit brought by Narayen Chintaman Athavle against the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, to recover Rs. 20,000 as compensation for the injuries sustained by him in the Itola railway collision on the morning of the 26th June 1908. He was awarded Rs. 2,000 as compensation for the pain and suffering caused to him, and for the after-effects. For medical expenses, he was awarded Rs. 300. A decree was passed for him for Rs. 2,300; the defendant-Company to pay to him all his costs of the suit.

AN appreciation of George Meredith by Mr. H. M. Hyndman, who was a personal friend of the novelist, and was with him as a war correspondent in Italy in 1866, appears in the current issue of "Justice." Referring to his undergraduate days at Trinity College, Mr. Hyndman recalls a fortnight's visit which Meredith, then about thirty-four, paid him:—"Meredith's physical strength," the writer says, "was very great. He was all wire and whipcord; no fat and no muscle. I shall never forget a playful struggle I had with him in the Dolphin Hotel at Chichester, where we were staying with a party for Goodwood races. I was then strong and active, and thought I was pretty good at a rough-and-tumble but he wore me down by sheer endurance."

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

AUSTRALIA OFFERS A "DREADNOUGHT."

Naval Dockyards.

THE ANTI-TRUST ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, JUNE 14.

THE new Government have lost no time in carrying out the pledges given to the country by the members during the recent recess with reference to the recognition of Australia's responsibilities as part of the British Empire. At the first meeting of the Cabinet, held on Thursday last, it was decided to offer to Great Britain an alternative gift of a "Dreadnought" or some other approved addition to the Navy of the Empire, and on Friday evening a cabled despatch, making the offer, was sent by the Prime Minister (Mr. Deakin) through the Governor-General and the Colonial Secretary to the British Prime Minister. The decision of the Cabinet is understood to have been arrived at with a complete realisation of the financial responsibilities assumed. The announcement has been received with every manifestation of approval. Ministers have in preparation a scheme for financing the "Dreadnought" gift without borrowing the money from British or foreign money-lenders. In any case the first instalment will not be needed by the contractors until well on in the 1909-10 financial year, and is not likely to exceed between £300,000 and £400,000. The Government will proceed with their policy of inaugurating an Australian coastal flotilla quite apart from the "Dreadnought" gift and are expected to submit their proposals to Parliament in detail as soon as the conclusions of the Imperial Defence Conference to be held in London at the end of next month, have become known. The Prime Minister (Mr. Deakin) has not yet received an official reply to the cable message despatched to the British Government conveying the Australian offer to the Imperial Navy.

NAVAL DOCKYARDS.

The building of an Australian navy will make it necessary for the Commonwealth Defence Department to equip itself with modern naval dockyards. Different States have made proposals for establishments of the kind upon points of their coasts. During the last few weeks naval authorities have had this matter under notice, and their investigations, as far as they have gone, show that it is open to the Victorian Government to offer the Commonwealth a site possessing all requirements. It is situated near French Island, in the splendid harbour of Westernport, a sea frontage that has never been developed, simply because of its contiguity to Port Phillip Bay. At present this harbour may be regarded as the Achilles heel of Victoria. It is near to Melbourne, the commercial capital of Australia, and sooner or later must be adequately defended. The western entrance to Westernport, or Port Western as it is named on the official charts, is a splendid water way, with an average depth of net less than 12 fathoms, or 72 feet. Between the north-western coast of Phillip Island, which stretches across the Bay and makes the inside shelter perfect, the depth varies from 48 feet to 96 feet; until the vessel reaches the heads of the wide channel between the eastern shore of French Island and the main land. At the entrance to this channel there is the peak known as Sandy Point, on the main land to the west and Tortoise Head, on the south-eastern corner of French Island opposite. Both these heads are natural fortifications, and if mounted with batteries would make the channel within impregnable. Steaming northwards from Tortoise Head towards Bagge Harbour, north of French Island, there is a stretch of over fourteen miles of deep water. At a very short distance from the coast of the main land soundings give a depth of from 36 feet to 78 feet, on a holding ocean floor, composed of sand, shells and mud. The channel on the eastern side of French Island has a comparatively narrow entrance, and the water way is spoilt by the sand bars. From Sandy Point on the mainland, to Sandstone Island, seven or eight miles to the north and from Tortoise Head on French Island, to a point about five miles to the north, there is a wide selection of sites for naval dockyards and torpedo boat depots. The water along the mainland coast of the channel ranges in depth up to 36 feet right up to the shore, and on the island side it ranges up to 30 feet, although there is a bar of sand that does not allow of this depth being maintained. On the mainland side the ships would require to be run out a very little distance, for large vessels can come right up to the land. The construction of a few miles of railway, over easy country, from Stony Point, a distance of only 45 miles from Melbourne, would connect the naval depot with the main system of railways and a short connecting line between, say Morangston Junction and Tooradin, on the Great Southern line, less than ten miles, would make available the great stores of coal at Korumburra, Jumbunna, Outtrim and the Bass Valley.

THE ANTI-TRUST ACT.

The new Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, Mr. P. Glynn, M. P., made an interesting statement concerning the effect of the High Court judgment in relation to the Anti-Trust Act. Mr. Glynn said:—"As far as I can form an opinion as to the effect from these reports it amounts to this.—The general power to control corporations has been negatived by the High Court. In other words, the power only extends to corporations in connection with trade and commerce between the States or with foreign countries. There is," the judgment says, no general power in the Federal Parliament to control all relation of corporations. The power which is exercised by the act in connection with persons under the power to control trade and commerce with foreign countries and between the States extends also to corporations. The Acts Interpretation Act includes corporations within the difinition of persons. So the legislation under the trade and commerce provisions of the constitution, applicable to persons, would apply also to corporations. The restrictive legislation in connection with persons is directed towards preventing combinations in relation to trade and commerce with other countries or among the States in restraint of trade, and also towards attempts to create monopolies in such trade and commerce to the detriment of the public. This power still remains applicable to corporations, although the special provisions giving general control of corporations for all purposes seems to be held 'ultra vires' by the Court. The powers of inquiry vested in the Controller-General on belief that an offence against the act has been committed are declared valid, the Court holding that they are not the exercise of the judicial power of the Commonwealth, as the Controller-General has no power to hear or determine, but merely to inquire." The judgment is specially interesting to Mr. Glynn, as in the Parliamentary debate on the anti-trust law he and Mr. H. E. Higgins held that the Commonwealth had not general power over all corporations.

FEDERAL FINANCES.

One of the important matters considered by the Cabinet was the question of the present state of the Federal revenue in relation to the commitments of the Commonwealth with regard to old-age pensions, postal works, and the needs of the Defence Department. Information was supplied by the Treasurer, Sir John Forrest and by the Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Fuller, which had a reassuring effect upon Ministers, and induced them to take a more hopeful view of the immediate future. The Prime Minister, in the course of a statement on the subject, said:—"Though the question of finance was mentioned at yesterday's Cabinet, it was hardly more than mentioned; and even to-day the figures available are only those of the current year, and imperfect at that. We obtained from the Home Affairs Department—it being a great spending Department—certain information, and the Treasury submitted its last statements, which, I am happy to say shew a recovery greater than was expected. The recovery, as I call it, was obtained by a dimunition of expenditure—which was cut down to the lowest point—and by the exhibition of more elasticity in the revenue. So the general conclusion at which we arrived is that as far as the end of the year is concerned, the prospects are not quite so unfavourable as when the late Treasurer made his statement on the finances. Into the whole matter we shall be able to go much more closely next week. A number of practical issues are associated with finance and have yet to discover the absolute commitments of the departments, and the consequences of the postponement of outlay which was authorised in the current financial year to fit expenditure to revenue."

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

Mr. Preedy, who has been the New South Wales Immigration Agent in England for nearly five years, in the course of an interview on the immigration question, said it was an easy matter all through England to get immigrants for Australia of the right class. Australia was not the mythical place in the English mind that it was a few years ago. Advertising was doing wonders throughout England, and now the greatest interest was taken in the Commonwealth. Thousands of farmers and farm laborers were ready to come any moment to Australia, and there was an inclination among all classes to talk of the Commonwealth. Regarding the comparison between Canadian and Australian methods, Mr. Preedy said he considered the Canadians commenced too quickly and now they have had to put the brake on. They advertise; say, for 4,000 men for railway construction or some other big works at 10 per cent. and 11 per cent. a day. The men would go across, and after the particular job was finished, back they would come because there were too many of them to obtain further work. Canada, however, was now following Australia in the way of encouraging country people from England who will develop their lands, but many Canadian immigrants returned to England dissatisfied. The immigrants were satisfied with New South Wales. Mr. Preedy said he found that great care had to be exercised in England to avoid anyone being misled as to Australian conditions, and the appreciation of this fact gives the Commonwealth a certain advantage over Canada. He went through Germany and France, and was surprised that the people knew so much about Australia, particularly in Germany, where they looked upon the Commonwealth as a great country where many of their friends were prosperous and happy on the land.

THE MURRAY WATERS.

Mr. Elwood Mead, on June 2, gave evidence before the Victorian Commission on Murray Waters. He is the Chairman of the Water Commission in Victoria and the expert adviser to the Government of that State in its schemes of water conservation and irrigation, so that much weight is given to his opinion. The late Mr. Price, when speaking in the House of Assembly last session, described Mr. Mead as "an irrigationist, not a navigationist." This designation is accepted by the Victorian Press, and it is urged by the "Argus" that although, according to Mr. Swinburne, "the locking of the Murray promised to provide cheap and useful water carriage without diminishing or retarding the cultivation of irrigable lands," Mr. Mead has declared against the scheme because he fears the States will be financially unable or unwilling to provide the necessary storage works and to look the river as well. The paper quoted goes on to say:—"Mr. Mead is not speaking with a provincial voice, bidding other States go hang, and preaching on the text of the British right and the mess of pottage. In his opinion all three States should think first of irrigation, and he proposes the formation of an agreement to determine what proportion of the river-flow South Australia shall receive. He favours a postponement of all plans for personal navigability in the stream, and prefers the construction of storage dams to aid irrigation—one at Lake Victoria, to serve South Australia, and one at Cumberoona, on the Upper Murray, to supply both Victoria and New South Wales. The development of irrigation canals, the river is expected to yield a steadier flow in its lower sections, since part of the diverted water will, according to the expert's theory, find its way back to the main stream in fairly constant volume. All these views are of the utmost interest and importance and deserve impartial consideration not only by Victoria but by South Australia and New South Wales as well. It is not a matter of setting State against State, for all three States are vitally interested in using the waters of the Murray—the one great river system of the continent—to the most advantageous purpose."

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

It was intended by the Fisher Government to propose an alteration in the Old-Age Pensions Act, so as to reduce the qualifying residential age from 25 to 20 years. Sir John Forrest (Treasurer) says he has not yet had an opportunity of discussing with his colleagues, except in a general way, anything about the Old-Age Pensions Act. When asked whether he would adopt a similar course to that proposed by the late Government, he said:—"It is a very serious matter to alter the period of residence from 25 to 20 years simply to meet conditions existing in one State. It must be remembered that any such alteration must apply to the people in every part of Australia. All I can say at present is that the matter will be looked into during the next few days, and will be very carefully considered."

NEW BOOKS.

"SET IN SILVER," by C. N. and A. M. Williamson—(Methuen)—A somewhat new and refreshing story, very well and amusingly written. The idea of the story is this:—A girl, Ellaline Lethbridge, at school in France, hears that her guardian is returning from India to take her to England with him. She has an idea that this guardian is a terrible ogre, who "kills poor defenceless Bengalis in cold blood" and she does not want to see him. Moreover, she is engaged to a French officer, whom she met at the house of a friend in Paris. So she arranges with another school-fellow, Andrie Beandon, to impersonate her for a time, until she is able to marry, when she and her husband will appear and all will turn out well. Such is the idea and at first all went well. Sir Lionel Lethbridge, the guardian, was charmed with his ward, and as his house had been partially burnt down, he arranges a motor tour of five guests and himself. During this tour the fun begins. The characters are well portrayed. Mrs. Senter, the dear "catty" lady is admirable. Nothing is allowed to stand in her way. She would read other people's letters, or rake up long forgotten pasts to gain her own ends. The scenery and places of interest are just sufficiently alluded to, to make them interesting and not tedious. Some photographs and water-colour views which are added here and there by way of illustration are excellent.

"STARBRAKE," by Sheila Kaye-Smith—(George Bell).—This authoress has a wonderful faculty for depicting misery, sadness and hopeless despair. Her former work, "The Tramping Methodist," was unhappy, but the present book is more so. Miss Kaye-Smith may think that in this age of degenerate literature, a course of Foxe's Book of Martyrs or books of that description will have a beneficial effect but it is doubtful. The martyr in this case is Miles Starbrake, grandson of Sir John Starbrace, who at the age of eighteen is rescued from starvation, he then being a farm labourer, earning three shillings a week, and handed over to his grandfather's chaplain, the Rev. Frank Power Lewis, who drove him to destruction and death, not wilfully, but through narrow-minded persistence in punishing what he considered wrong—what in these days we should consider lack of sympathy.

"THE SPLENDOUR OF GOD," being extracts from the sacred writing of the Bahais—(John Murray).

"ROMANCE OF HER HAST SERIES," edited by L. Cranmer-Byng, adds another book to its series.

"THE GOLDEN TOWN AND OTHER TALES," from Soma-Deva's.

"OBRAN OF ROMANCE-RIVERS," by L. D. Barnett, M. A.—(John Murray).

Messrs. Macmillan and Co., are publishing a series of small books in neat grey cloth covers by well-known authors including Marion Crawford, Maurice Hewlett, Mary Gholmondely, Jessie Fothergill, and many others at seven pence each.

Messrs. Dent and Co., have added two more books "GRIMM'S FAIRY TALES" and "THE HEROES" to their list of Children's Readers.

A BOAT, which was unearthed while excavations were being carried out at the gas works at Brigg, has been presented to the Hull Museum. Its age is estimated at 2,000 years. It is 48ft. long, 4ft. 4in. wide, and 2ft. 9in. in depth. It has been hewn out of a single trunk of oak, 18ft. or 20ft. in circumference. The relic was the subject of a law suit between Mr. Cary-Elwes, as lord of the manor, and the gas company, the action being decided in favour of the former.

[* By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

OUTRAGE IN CHINA.

METEOROLOGICAL EXPEDITION ATTACKED.

Indian Surveyor Killed.

VICEROY DISMISSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Reuter wires from Peking that natives on the 21st instant attacked and killed Ali Hazarah, Surveyor of the Indian Service, attached to the American Meteorological expedition in Kansu, and captured an interpreter, named Sowerby. An expedition rescued the latter on the 22nd instant.

As the result of a protest by Sir John Jordan, and of the attitude of the Viceroy, the latter has been dismissed.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

Honouring Ancient Ties.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Telegrams from Paris report that the anniversary of the Battle of Solferino was celebrated at Sorbonne yesterday.

M. Picquart, who presided, on behalf of the Government, recalled the unbreakable brotherhood of arms between France and Italy, and said he was convinced that the future would not separate the two countries which were sisters by race and genius.

THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

Bakhtiari Advance Suspended.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

A telegram from Bushire reports that the Daria Begi, with eight hundred followers, started on the 25th instant on the Tangistan campaign.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the Revolutionary casualties in the conflict with the Russians at Meshed were 130.

Sardar Assad, in command of the Bakhtiaris, advancing on Teheran, has replied to the British and Russian Consuls, who followed him from Ispahan, that he will remain at Kum till Parliament is convoked.

The trepidation of the Royalists is increasing. Saad-ed-Dowleh, who was reported to have resigned, will remain at his post.

LATER.

One hundred and thirty casualties occurred among the revolutionaries who were rioting at Meshed.

STUDENTS OF THE EMPIRE.

Another Rhodesian Scheme.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

A Committee has been formed including Mr. Asquith, Lord Milner, Lord Crewe, Mr. Balfour, Lord Curzon and representatives from all the Universities to promote an interchange of students between the Universities of the Empire and the United States and also between the different parts of the Empire; and to establish scholarships enabling students to travel for the purpose of industrial, social, and other studies. They will be selected on the lines of the Rhodes scholarships.

The first experiments will be between Britain and Canada and the United States.

PRINCE VON BULOW'S RESIGNATION.

An Inspired Report.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

Inspired statements declare that Prince von Bulow is determined to resign immediately the financial reform is passed.

THE GRAND PRIX.

Unfulfilled Fears of a Riot.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The race for the Grand Prix de Paris was run at Longchamps this afternoon, with the following result :—

Verdun	1
Rebelle	2
Union	3

Eleven ran. The race was won by one and-a-half lengths, with three-quarters of a length between the second and third.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The fears of a disturbance on the occasion of the Grand Prix, by revolutionary labour agitators, were not realised, though there was an insignificant Royalist demonstration against President Fallieres when he was returning home.

THE THIRD TEST MATCH.

English Team Chosen.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The English team for the third Test Match is as follows :—Messrs. Maclaren, Fry, Jessop, Beaufey, Hayward, Hobbs, Tyldesley, Hirst, Rhodes, Lilley and Relf.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

Views of the "Times."

ITS WIDESPREAD EXTENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The "Times," in a leading article commenting on an article three and a half columns long from its special correspondent in India, emphasizes his statement that the real cause of the unrest in India is not Indian but Asiatic. Indian sedition is a symptom of wide resentment against European domination, which is finding stronger expression every year throughout the East.

AMERICA AND CHINESE FINANCE.

China's Reply.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

A telegram from Washington states that China has yielded to the demand of the United States for recognition in awarding the Hankau-Szechuan Railway loan.

STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

Mailboat Service Resumed.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The strike of naval reservists at Marseilles has terminated, the Mailboat service has been resumed.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 27.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Caledonia," with the English mails of the 18th instant left for Bombay at 8 p.m. to-day.

LALA LAJPATRAI vs. THE "ENGLISHMAN."

Explanation of Defendants.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

The court-room of Mr. Justice Fletcher at the High Court to-day was crowded when the suit of Lala Lajput Rai vs. the "Englishman" Limited, was taken up. The claim was for Rs. 50,000 damages in respect of an alleged libellous letter published in the "Englishman" of September 10, 1907. Messrs A Chowdhuri B. Chuckerbutty, S. R. Das, B. C. Mitter, S. M. Bose and Lahiri appeared for the plaintiff, ff, while Messrs Norton and Bagram represented the defendants.

The defence is that the words complained of are a comment and criticism on a matter of public interest and importance, that is the proposed liberation of plaintiff from confinement during a period of agitation and unrest. Mr. Norton asked for leave to amend the written statement by adding the words "and that they were published on a privileged occasion." His Lordship declined to allow the written statement to be altered, and inquired if Mr. Norton withdrew the plea of justification. Mr. Norton said he withdrew it in so far that he is not going to prove these facts in this Court and was not going to justify here but he would not consent to the paragraph relating to the justification being taken out.

Mr. Justice Fletcher.—The only thing then is fair comment ?

Mr. Norton.—Yes.

Mr. Chauduri.—That being so, this became an undefended action. The only question was one of damages which he left entirely to his Lordship.

After examination and cross-examination of plaintiff Mr. Chukerbutty addressed the Court on behalf of the plaintiff.

DOIWALLA COLLISION CASE

Examination of Witnesses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 28.

At the opening of the day's hearing on Thursday of the Doiwalla collision case before Mr. Lumas at Dehra Dun, Mr. Percy Ball, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the Railway and Mr. Pundit Tirjugi Nardin, Pleader, for the defence.

Mr. Jacobson, Officiating Traffic Superintendent, explained the cause of the accident and the disregard of railway rules by the Staff. The Loco Foreman who was the next witness described the state in which he found the rolling stock after the accident. Further hearing was postponed until to-day.

PROVINCIAL MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Salutary Objects.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 28.

At a representative meeting of Mahomedans a Provincial Moslem League was formed here yesterday. The Head-quarters will be at Lucknow with branches throughout the Provinces. Mr. Abdul Majid, Barrister, Allahabad, was elected president. The objects of the League are :—(a) to promote among Mussalmans of the United Provinces feelings of loyalty towards the British Government and to remove misconceptions that may arise as to the intentions of Government with regard to any of its measures ; (b) to protect political and other rights of the Musalmans of the United Provinces and to place their needs and aspirations before Government in temperate language ; (c) to co-operate with the all India Moslem League and its braches in other provinces for the welfare of Indian Mussalmans ; (d) so far as possible without prejudice to the objects mentioned to promote friendly feelings between the Mussalmans and other communities of India.

THE ENNORE DISASTER.

Three More Deaths.

DRIVER'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 28.

Mr. C. L. Bidie, Deputy Commissioner of Police, yesterday morning resumed the adjourned inquest touching the death of the victims of the recent railway disaster. Since the last sitting three more deaths have occurred, viz., Vedamall, a Hindu female, Miss Clara French, who died on Saturday and Chief Guard C. T. Brass, who died on Sunday, both at the General Hospital. Over these three bodies the Deputy Commissioner held fresh inquests.

At the inquest the jury returned verdicts in accordance with the medical opinion of the cause of death, the injuries in each case being found to be the result of the accident. In the two cases, where the relatives of the victims were present, the inquest was adjourned "sine die."

The report of the Committee of Enquiry into the Ennore Railway accident was issued to-day and contains no definite conclusion. The driver of the train and the staff are exonerated. The Committee holds that neither the formation of train nor the action of the vacuum brake could have caused the derailment. There were no vital defects in the rolling stock such as broken axels. The possibility of minor defects is admitted, but the condition of the wrecked carriages precluded any decision whether there were any minor defects. The road was in an unsatisfactory condition and was then receiving special attention from a gang of workmen, but the Committee consider it was in fair running condition. It is thought the condition of the road rather than the rolling stock supplied the explanation of the disaster. Mention is made of the double reverse curve in the rails in the rear of the first mark of the derailment. It is not known if this curve existed before or was made by the derailment, or if existing before, whether it was the result of the carelessness or the maliciousness of workmen. The Committee incline to disbelieve either of these theories, firstly, while indicating that the defects in the road had probably caused the derailment, the Committee cannot find sufficient evidence to fix the responsibility on the road staff

Driver A. Brown, examined by the Deputy Commissioner, deposed that he was driver of the No. 2 up mail on the 19th instant. It was due at Ennore at 10-40 and was running to time. When approaching the 13th mile there were some gang coolies at work. He felt the engine shake or oscillate a little. Immediately afterwards he felt a pull or jerk in the train and then looking back found about the third vehicle off. He at once tried to apply the vacuum brake but found it would not work, owing to the continuous pipe opening out. The engine broke lose and got away to the distance of two telegraph posts past from the rest of the train. He had been driver for four and half years and mail driver on three or four times on the same run. There is no curve there till three furlongs after the scene of the accident. The derailing broke the continuous pipe because there must have been a strain on the pipes. He could not give any cause of the accident. There were some gang coolies at work before and after the scene of the accident, but no signals were put up. I had no occasion to reverse the engine. The automatic break was in proper order when I started.

Asked if the bogie carriages were in rear, instead of being in the front, he replied, "That depends on the traffic."

Was the track in good order ?—It was a bit shaky when I went over it.

At what speed were you going ?—Thirty-seven miles an hour. I am allowed to run at a speed of fifty miles.

Chief Guard W. G. Halyburton, was examined by the Deputy Commissioner, and Under-Guard Thomas gave similar evidence.

LATE JUSTICE MOORE.

References in Rangoon Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 28.

In the Chief Court to-day sympathetic references were made by the Bench and Bar to the late Mr. Justice Ernest Andrew Moore, who recently died from small-pox with painful suddenness. Sir Charles Fox, the Chief Judge, took his seat on the Bench with Justices Robinson, Bell and Purlett before a crowded Court, composed of all the members of the local Bars, Pleaders, and Advocates, and Office staff and a deep sense of sincerest regret pervaded the Court as Sir Charles Fox paid a befitting tribute to the high legal attainments and noble personal qualities which his deceased colleague gave evident proof of since his elevation to a seat in the Lower Burma Chief Court.

Another address was made by Mr. Agabeg, senior member of the Bar. He too expressed universal regret which is felt not only in Rangoon but all over the province of Burma at the great loss sustained by counsel and litigants who looked upon the late Judge with the greatest confidence. Verily Justice Moore was an ornament to the judicial and Indian Civil services. His high principles, untiring energy, patience and sound knowledge of law made him a capable, efficient and successful Judge, while his gentleness and kindness, courtesy and chivalrousness, endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.

The Bench of Honorary Magistrates also presented an address deploring his loss.

The Court then rose for the day.

VICEREGAL ENGAGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

The Countess of Minto entertained the secular staff and 150 children of the Convent of Jesus and Marie to tea at Viceregal lodge this afternoon.

There will be a dinner party at Government House to-morrow (29th) and 6th July and dances on 22nd and 23rd July.

The Countess of Minto attends the theatre to-night to witness the performance of "The Country Girl."

Lieut. Atkinson, 9th Hodson's Horse, arrives at Simla about the middle of July as Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

The Countess of Minto and Lady Eileen Elliot attended in the Divine Service at Christ Church on Sunday morning.

ILLNESS OF THE NAWAB OF DACCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

The Nawab of Dacca is suffering from acute dysentery Colonel Harl is treating him and Dr. Nilratan sircar has been wired for and is expected to-night.

MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every thinking mind perusing Mr. Justice Beaman's lecture must feel, that assume what attitude of indifference he may, to ultimate questions, it is liable to be disturbed every minute. "There the old misgivings crooked questions are." The deeper he dives into the tableau of the miseries of evils, whose responsibility weighs on man, he is driven to name the very reality of being, "le spectre toujours present." An attempt, however, feeble "to wrestle out

THE RIDDLE OF CONDUCT"

is an immediate proof of the indwelling of that which is highest in man trying "to evolve himself out." The notion that the good suffer and the wicked are happy, proceeds evidently from a vulgar error confounding happiness with riches. Can a hog become a man were he served truffles in a golden trough ? Happiness is within us and not in our porringer. Had the poets Otway or Malfilatre, dying of hunger, regretted not being born porkers afatting, then surely they had merited their fate. Is Socrates or Trimalchio—the Emperor Claudius caricatured by Petronius, the happier of the two ? Had Trimalchio not been poisoned, he would have died fo indigestion. It is the testimony of our intellect that points to "no stirring of God's finger to denote 'He wills that right should have supremacy on earth not wrong'" Our knowledge remains at the surface of things. It is only a small arc we see of the complete circle of being. Why treat men from a static point of view? It is the kinetic that points to the life of man as a self-enriching process. The good are magnetised, vivified and preserved by imperishable light, one of the two contrary currents of universal magnetism, symbolized by the two serpents of the Caduceus, while the other of devouring fire burns the wicked. It is neither in moral misery nor physical enjoyment that we find sufficient reasons to erect optimism and pessimism into systems. In the laws of nature there is nothing of either. Antique symbols tell us that emanation is no other than the multiplication of the One. This passing of the homogeneous into the heterogeneous may be considered the Original Sin.

THE SOURCE OF EVIL.

Be it God, be it All, or be it Primordial Substance which the ancients understood by the One, they completed emanation by absorption, by the centripetal and benevolent force, by the return of the multiple into unity. When Faust asks Mephisto that is Angra-Mainyou—Evil personified—who he is, the reply reveals the whole truth. "Ein Theil von Jener Kraft 'Die stets das Bose will, and stets das Gute schaft'" (Part of that power whichever wishing evil does good). This much for his function and now as to his origin.

"Ich bin ein Theil des Theils, d r anfangs alles war,
Ein Theil der Finsterniss, die sich das Licht gebar,
Das Stolze Licht, das nun der Matter Nacht
Den alten Rang, den Raum ihr Streitig macht."

(I am a part of the part which in the beginning was All, a part of Darkness (the Unknown, Unmanifested) which beget that proud Light, now disputing with its mother night its space and ancient rank). There is sense in the old adage "Demon est Deus inversus." Hegel teaches us that a thing can only exist through its opposite. The line of demarcation between pain and pleasure is not so neatly defined as it may appear at first sight. Suffering can attain a degree of intensity, when it can no longer be distinguished from pleasure. M. Tesla by his dynamo has proved to us that while two thousand volts are enough to kill a man as if struck by lightning, a current of fifty thousand volts leaves him completely insensible. Everyone knows that we have no perception of sounds that are too acute, nor of the two rapid luminous waves, and it is permissible to suppose that the forces we are sensible of are not those which play in the universe the most important part. Light even, or what we name so, in only lighted air, the effect on matter of a force which in space cannot but exist under a form of obscurity. All organisms, says

DR. MAINLAENDER,

are gradually developed from a single and simple form. The series of transformations through which the germ passes to become an egg, an animal, or a tree, is but the passage from the simple structure to the complex. Extending his system to the progress of social institutions of the development of languages, of the arts and the sciences, the evolution of the planet and of the entire universe, and finding in all progressive complication a step in advance towards the dissolution of energy, the author laments over "the fundamental law of life" and infiltrates his German pessimism to the very roots of being. He forgets, as has been remarked by a critic, that the process of progressive complexity is not only the separation of parts, but more, their mutual absorption. While one part of the cells dissolves into the other and forms a uniform whole, constituting muscular fibres or cellular tissue, others are absorbed by the bony and nervous tissues. The same takes place in the entire universe where the dissolving force of divisibility without end is constantly counter-balanced by a tendency to synthesis. Nature is on its way to God gathering treasure as it goes. Evolution explains the world as the return of the highest to itself. The universe is homeward bound. It is none the less true, however it may shock common sense, that all evils of human life resolve themselves into means of man's promotion. This is how the Good and Evil are alike principles in the one God of

MAZDEISM,

as Justice Beaman has happily said. The Evil one mars the good creation of Mazd, and the religious root idea is, that man's life is a sacred labour and struggle ever directed against the Evil and the impure. By purity of thought, word, and deed, every pious man becomes a co-worker with Ahurmazd, for the final triumph of good, till even Ahreman's self is purified, and Zoroaster extending the hand to him, from on high exclaims : "Is it then thou ?" to quote Hugo's expression of Jesus welcoming Belial. God is Light, the light of truth, and he loves not darkness. If we wish to feel God within us let us light our souls. In studying the physical sciences our mind is turned too exclusively to one aspect of of reality, too much to the world of fact, and too little to the realm of physical life. It fails therefore, to give a due place to certain aspects of religious phenomena alien to its prepossessions. We are not living in a world abandoned to blind power though nature does not respond to our blasphemies or declamations but by silence. If

"To do right's service, prove men weak or strong,
"Choosers of evil or good,"

is it not but fair to believe that the good-will is fulfilling itself in all things, and that the miseries of life are really refracted rays, the light that gains in splendour by being broken ? The Absolute is above good and evil, and is at once the Good and the Evil. For does not Primeval Darkness—The Unmanifested—of the Scriptures, mean darkness only for us who are on the physical plane ? It is only the sun-possessed eye that can behold the sun itself, heaven's light in dense darkness, and be visited with some insight into the deeper realities of life.—Yours etc.,

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

Major F. De B. Young, 6th Cavalry, is appointed Second-in-Command of the 32nd Lancers.

Captain Law, Wiltshire Regiment, is appointed Adjutant of the Poona Volunteer Rifles.

The retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Yate, Indian Army, has been cancelled.

Brigadier-General F. G. Atkinson is permitted to reside out of India from the 16th August next.

Captain Moberly, Staff Captain, Chief of Staff's Division, becomes Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Captain Charteris, R. E., becomes Staff Captain, vice Captain A. G. Stuart, vacated.

Brigadier-General Mackenzie Kennedy, Commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade, Secunderabad, has two months' leave, Colonel Lampen, 2nd Rajputs, to officiate,

Major C. A. Luck, 22nd Cavalry, is appointed Second-in-Command of that Regiment.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The Commander-in-Chief's Secretary.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 11.

It would appear from what one hears and reads, it is generally understood that it is an important part of the duties of a Military Secretary in India to advise the Commander-in-Chief with regard to the relative merits and claims of officers for certain appointments, but in particular those to the Staff and Commands of regiments. This being so generally believed will account for the astonishment caused in the Service Clubs by the appointment of so junior an officer, as the one recently selected to serve the in-coming Chief in the capacity of Military Secretary. Some who hold this exaggerated idea of the duties and position of the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, fear amongst other reasons that in the hands of a junior and inexperienced officer their chances of advancement may be adversely affected owing to their claims not being given the prominence they deserve when their names may come up for consideration. These are naturally deriving some comfort from the rumour that all these matters of appointments will very shortly be left to a Selection Board, as at Home. In any case it is certain that no Commander-in-Chief would bind himself to accept the decisions of a Selection Board. It is difficult to understand what grounds there are for advocating the institution of this Board in India ; the juniority of a Military Secretary cannot certainly be accepted as one, and appointments do not fall vacant with such rapidity that the Commander-in-Chief is unable to cope with the work of selecting officers to fill them. There are some, no doubt, who imagine that they would benefit, if their claims were submitted to a Board, who, they expect to have as high an opinion of them as they have of themselves. The man is to be met with daily, who having had the good fortune to get on service more often than many who are his seniors, imagines he is being unjustly treated if these less fortunate ones are not put aside to let him pass upward. The present system, if consistently carried out, should afford no cause for dissatisfaction. It is now customary in considering officers' claims, to take each in turn in order of seniority, rejecting undesirables from the top, till a selection is effected. It is undoubtedly this wrong impression which has got abroad with regard to the powers of the Military Secretary that has given rise to a desire in many quarters to see a Military Board appointed to carry out the duties that it is wrongly imagined now fall to him.

The methods of Military Boards are, however, just as open to question as those of military individuals. "Truth," for instance, has found occasion to pass some very severe strictures on the methods adopted by the Army Council for carrying on its business. It is asserted that it is not the practice of the Council to assemble as a properly-constituted Board, and if only two members are present, which is often the case, they are empowered to act as a full Board. There should be no difficulty in getting the whole of this august body to assemble round the same table occasionally, as they are all located under one roof and close at hand. But from the remarks in "Truth," the conclusion arrived at is, that the members are loth to leave the seclusion of their own apartments, in order to meet in Council ; that the decisions of the Council are more often then not, the decisions of individual members, and it is further asserted that as each member may select his own staff, round men get "jobbed" into square holes. Any system of collective responsibility, we are told, does not exist at the War Office, where an internecine war is being waged by the subordinate officials, each of whom is seeking to run his own show. It is not explained who these subordinate officials may be, but we may conclude that round men in square holes do not contribute much towards helping the work to run smoothly. "Truth's" article is most scathing in its trenchant criticisms and must have caused some little stir at Whitehall. Mr. Haldane is, of course, omnipotent at the War Office, as everyone knows, and he possesses the highest opinion of his Council and its methods as every one should also know, because he is always saying so.

The ladies of the First-Aid Nursing Yeomanry Corps are much in earnest, and by no means discouraged at not receiving the official recognition they sought, and which perhaps so gallant a War Minister would not have withheld from them, had they not insisted on being assigned such a prominent place on the battlefield. In vain it has been pointed out to these ladies that experience has proved, that their organisation, however efficient it may be, could not be adapted to the work to be done, under the conditions of modern war. Had these nursing yeomen chosen to adopt the same measures with Mr. Haldane, as the ladies in another cause have adopted with Mr. Asquith, they might by now have gained their object. But when our Mounted Territorials ride forth to meet the invader, it is improbable that they will charge or be charged in squadrons, as their work would mainly be scouting and reconnoitring in a close country and acting as mounted infantry. The First-Aid Nursing Yeomanry would therefore most probably pick up their cases in the canes and woods of the Eastean counties and not be careering after charging lines of yeomen as one is inclined to picture them. A special matinee was held at St. James Theatre last Saturday to raise funds for the purchase of another ambulance and to equip headquarters for the Corps. Harry Lauder, Miss Gladys Marsden and several other popular artists gave their services for the occasion and a detachment of forty nurses gave an illustration of how they propose to render first-aid under fire. The nurses, no, the "First-Aid Yeomen," taking part in this display, appeared in their field service dress of khaki, while those selling the programmes were costumed in smartly gold-braided tight-fitting red tunics, blue skirts, peaked forage caps, high boots and regulation guantlets, each carrying a cutting whip; a most becoming dress was the opinion of the audience as well as the wearers of it.

The new distribution scheme, if carried out in its entirety, affects no fewer than 38 towns in the United Kingdom. The cavalry will be as sorry to lose York as York will be to lose them, but there is every probability that the Minster city will be re-garrisoned by a regiment to be withdrawn from South Africa, as the further depletion of the garrison there is being contemplated. For the present, however, York is abolished as a cavalry station, as is also Brighton and Norwich, while a cavalry brigade will be formed at Tidworth, and a regiment (in defereuce to local sentiment) stationed at Edinburgh. Cavalry depots will be established at Edinburgh, Scarborough, Woolwich, Seaforth, Dublin and Bristol. The new R. H. A. stations will be Leeds, Tidworth and Ipswich, for which they relinquish Sheffield, Bristol and Christchurch. The R. F. A. get Norwich, Brighton and Sheffield and vacate Ipswich, Edinburgh, Coventry, Bradford, Seaforth and Portsdown, while the R. G. A. send a battery from Woolwich to Templemore. The A. S. C. will part with Manchester, with no regrets. The R. E. relinquish their country seat at Moore Park, finding a location at Tidworth, Fermoy and Christchurch, The headquarters of the 12th Infantry Brigade will be moved from Chatham to Dover, and the headquarters of the 4th Cavalry Brigade move from Colchester to Canterbury on the departure of the 2nd Cavalry Brigade to Tidworth. The distribution has been well thought out by the General Staff and it is based on sound principles. But unfortunately there is no guarantee that it will be adhered to. It is a matter in which the leaders of the political parties should be able to come to some agreement amongst themselves, as in this at least, there is every need for a continuity of policy both in the interests of the Army and the public too.

All the candidates who were going up for the June entrance examination for the R.M. College, Sandhurst, have received an intimation from the War Office that they have been accepted for appointment without examination. This most unexpected announcement is due to the number of vacancies being far in excess of the number of candidates offering themselves, a circumstance that has never before occurred. But even though the authorities have dispensed with the entrance examination, it is improbable that there will be sufficient candidates who have passed the "Army Qualifying" forthcoming, to fill up existing vacancies. Never before has there been such a paucity of young men seeking commissions in the Army, and it shows that the profession is waning in popularity to an astonishing degree. It is, of course, well known that many families who, for generations have followed the impoverishing profession of arms, now seek some more lucrating employment for their sons than the Army. From these families came the majority of the officers of the Army, and the supply appears to be now coming to an end. It is astonishing the number of young men there are who appear out out for the Army and yet have not the least inclination to enter it, sons of soldiering families, but their desire is for trade or commerce by which they hope to retrievc the fallen fortunes of their families. The Army as a profession has of late been the subject of much adverse criticism, and a good deal that is true has been said on the subject, but all the same it offers many advantages that are patent to all and perhaps to none more so than these who failed to obtain them or underestimated them, and are now struggling to exist in other walks of life. It is difficult all the same to account for such a sudden and extensive falling off of army candidates as has just come to light.

FRENCH CRUISER AT KARACHI.

English Hospitality.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 28.

The French cruiser "Bruix," which arrived here on the 22nd instant, sails for Muscat to-day. She is named after Admiral Bruix, has a displacement of 4,735 tons, carries an armament of two 7-6 inch guns, six 5-5 inch, four 2-5 inch, four 1-8 and four 1-4 inch guns. She came here from Saigon coast where she had been stationed for the past three years. She put in at Colombo and Pondicherry, then came to Karachi whence she proceeds to Muscat and then back to La Belle France.

Captain and Officers expressed much pleasure with their visit to Karachi. Mr. W. H. Lucas, Commissioner in Sind, General Westmoreland and military officers' of the station have spared no effort to make the time spent in Karachi by the French naval officers as enjoyable as possible. To-night a dance will be given in honour of the French officers at Government House. In spite of the first impression of Sind scenery which caused the Captain to exclaim, "but this is the Sahara !" the visit here has been enjoyed by all and Karachi and Bruix have cemented a little 'entente cordiale' of their own.

MALABAR MARRIAGE ACT.

Become a Dead Letter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 28.

According to a report issued by the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages on the work done under the Malabar Marriage Act during the year 1908-09, there was only one notice of intention to register a 'sambandham' as against five in the previous year. The applicant was a Nair in South Malabar. The 'sambandham' was registered. It is apparent the Act is becoming a dead letter. At no time since it became law have operations under it been numerous enough to justify the costly and elaborate procedure that was necessary to discover whether legislation was required or not.

RECENT FAMINE IN PURNEA.

Evidence of the Ravages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

Pathetic evidence has just come to light of the ravages of the recent famine in the Purnea district. Two Marwaris were discovered hawking round Calcutta enormous quantities of silver and other ornaments which, when examined by the police, were found to weigh 580 pounds and were estimated to be worth over Rs. 8,000. All these, the men said, they had bought cheap in and about Purnea, other men doing the same, and it is believed that some thing like Rs. 20,000 worth of silver jewellery has been disposed of in Calcutta recently, all of which represented trinkets and hoardings. The famine-stricken Purnea sacrificed these to save their owners from starvation.

ARABINDO GHOSE.

Another Notable Utterance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 26.

Arabindo Ghose, speaking at an annual general meeting of the Howrah Peoples' Association on Sunday evening, said that the three things which people in European countries claimed were, "freedom of the press, right of free public meeting, and right of association." The three words which had the power of remodelling a nation and Government were, "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity." The goal to which they in India were moving was freedom from all bondage.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Road Repairs.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held last evening in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla, the President, occupying the chair.

TWENTY-THREE TIMES BEATEN BUT STILL UNCONQUERED.

Dr. Sukhia had given notice of his intention to move "that with reference to the Corporation proceedings, dated the 3rd and 6th May 1909, printed respectively at pages 96-97 and pages 103-104, regarding the omission of an important portion of a proposition duly moved and seconded and the question raised as to the accuracy of the minutes of the Meeting of the 3rd May 1909, the attention of the President be invited to the extracts from standard works on the laws of and procedure at public meetings and from the opinions of eminent Counsel of London and Bombay, Sir Ralph Littler, K.C.B., K.C. and Mr. J. D. Inverarity, and he be requested to reconsider his said ruling. The President at the outset said that whenever a member thought that the ruling of the President was wrong the proper course for him to adopt was to appeal to the High Court against that decision. Dr. Sukhia had now brought the same question before the Corporation twenty-four times and had been on twenty-three occasions he ruled out of order. A joint opinion of counsel was obtained by the Corporation in 1895 and it was printed on the Corporation records. That opinion was that the Corporation was not the tribunal to which a member should appeal against the decision of the President, but the dissatisfied member should go to the High Court. If Dr. Sukhia challenged the ruling of the President, he should move the High Court. Speaking to the merits of the case the President said that Dr. Sukhia's proposition (the subject matter of the grievance) was rejected on the motion of Mr. Tod and in not allowing certain statements included in Dr. Sukhia's proposition to go on the records he (the President) had only obeyed their orders. To give Dr. Sukhia one more chance to find for himself that he (the President) was not wrong as he seemed to think and without creating a precedent, he would allow Dr. Sukhia to move his present proposition.

Dr. Sukhia then moved the proposition which being put to vote was rejected by nineteen votes to one.

AN AUTOMATIC EXTINGUISHER.

On the motion of Mr. Mistry the Municipal Commissioner was asked to report upon the feasibility of a certain automatic system of lighting and extinguishing gas lamps and whether it would be economical compared with the present system of manual labour.

The Commissioner asked for priority being given on the ground of urgency to the consideration of the second report of the Committee *re* the use of Val-De-Travers Asphalte Macadam as a road surface for streets.

Mr. Wacha thought there was no urgency about the matter. The experiment could be undertaken a week or fortnight hence without any harm.

The proposal being put to vote was rejected.

THE ROAD REPAIRS.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji moved that the Commissioner in future should submit detailed quarterly reports on the opening up of roads for what purpose and for how long they were opened, etc. He said a good deal of public money could be saved by more effective supervision in this matter. A good deal of money would be saved, which was now going into the pockets of contractors and so-called inspectors. Fully justified complaints were being made on every hand as to the inefficient manner in which road work were carried out and the excessive time they occupied and he asserted that all the departments of the Municipality were pervaded by a lassitude, due to the heads of departments not thoroughly carrying out their duties.

The Municipal Commissioner thought that Dr. Jehangir's motion went a long way too far. He required that every opening of the road, even if only for a choked drain, should be reported. He did not say the Corporation should not have the information, but he pointed out that it would entail an amount of work on the Executive Engineer department which would necessitate the employment of additional clerks and would therefore be expensive.

Mr. J. B. Petit suggested that Dr. Jehangir Cursetji should by the permission of the Corporation amend his proposition so as to ask for information regarding the opening of the roads only for the purpose of road repairs and excavation.

Mr. Wacha was not of opinion that 175 miles of roads in Bombay were in a condition that was a disgrace to the City.

Dr. Jehangir altered the proposition to read that the Commissioner should report openings only for the purpose of road repairs.

On being put to the vote the proposition was lost.

On the motion of Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee the following proposition was adopted : "That with reference to Corporation Resolution, dated the 6th May 1909, the Commissioner be requested to further inform the Corporation which of the roads treated with kerosine oil were first subjected to proper repairs or even a preliminary dressing of a layer of earth, before laying the oil, and how many of them were oiled over their entire width, and how many only partially."

THE WELLINGTON FOUNTAIN.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, in which he said that a sum of Rs. 36,122-4-10 paid to the Municipality by the Improvement Trust as compensation for the wells on Waadhy Road had been standing to the credit of deposit account for some years past. In accordance with Corporation Resolution of the 28th April 1902 this amount was to be utilized for the purpose of constructing a fountain at the Junction of Esplanade and Napier Roads in commemoration of the names of the donors of the wells. There was not, however, any need for a fountain in this locality nor is a site available there, which is free from objection. It seems to me therefore that the best way of utilizing the amount on the object in view is to remove the Wellington Fountain from its present position and reconstruct it with the addition of improved architectural features near the Victoria Terminus and the New General Post Office as shown in the accompanying plan. The site appears to me eminently suited for the purpose and by removing the Wellington Fountain from its present site and reconstructing it on the site as shown in the plan marked Ajsent herewith a memorial worthy of the donors of the wells would be provided. The Executive Engineer estimates the cost of the work at Rs. 34,256 as per accompanying estimate and I request the approval of the Corporation to the proposal. The fountain will be so constructed as to be useful both to human beings and cattle.

Colonel Collie moved that the matter be referred to the Bhattia Committee.

Mr. Mistry and Dr. Jehangir Cursetji opposed the Commissioner's suggestion.

Captain Liston was of opinion that instead of spending the money on beautifying the City the Corporation should wait until they had before them the proposals of the Malaria expert for the improvement of wells.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin moved an amendment referring the matter to a larger Committee which he named, instead of the Bhattia Bag Committee.

On a division the amendment was carried.

GARDENS AT THE BANDSTAND.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, in which he said :

"With reference to Corporation Resolution, dated the 14th December last, I have the honour to request the approval of the Corporation to the Esplanade Bandstand and its immediate surroundings being handed over to the Superintendent of Gardens for maintenance as one of the public gardens of Bombay. For its maintenance and upkeep it will require a small and some occasional temporary labour and a small expenditure on earth manure, &c. The total annual cost on this account will amount approximately to Rs. 450 per annum. The Bandstand itself is in bad order and the Executive Engineer has submitted an estimate amounting to Rs. 464 of the cost of repainting it. The Water Engineer estimates at Rs. 664 the cost of laying on a 3 inches pipe to supply water. These two latter items of expenditure must, I think, be deferred until a definite decision is come to as to whether the Bandstand is to be moved or not as has been recommanded by a Committee of the Corporation as one item of a scheme for the improvement of the Bandstand and its surroundings. Whatever expenditure however is found to be necessary will be provided in next year's Budget. For the present it will suffice if the Corporation will declare the Bandstand and its surroundings to be a public garden. I can arrange for its supervision

P

during the present year from savings in the provisions made in the Budget for the other public gardens in the City and should the expenditure on Bands show any need to be supplemented will apply later to the Corporation for the necessary grant."

On the motion of Mr. J. A. Wadia the necessary sanction was granted and it was resolved to declare the Bandstand and its surroundings to be a public garden.

The Corporation adjourned to July 8.

GOVERNMENT'S RESOLUTION ON TODDY.

An Appeal to H. E. the Governor.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuation of my letter on the aforesaid subject, in your issue of the 14th instant, I take the liberty to quote some further facts and statistics to bear out my contention that acquisition by the public of cheap, unadulterated toddy is absolutely impossible at the present scale of taxation. In justice to our present popular head of the Government, Sir George Clarke, I must admit that he is unquestionably sincere in his desire to act always in the best interests of the ryot. But for whatever measures his Government might adopt he must refer for facts, figures and even arguments to his officials, and be guided by the same in his ultimate decision. He does not,—and in all conscience, he cannot, within two or three years of his assumption of office—command that experience of facts as his colleagues in the Council and his subordinate officials, who are well grounded in their work, and have risen grade by grade in various branches of administration. As the latter are not infallible, it is the duty of the public to put their case in a spirit of co-operation before the administrative chief with whom the final decision rests. With this view in mind I offer these criticisms, and hope that the cause for which I have fought and worked for upwards of 25 years will not be thrown away if I only succeed to enlist the sympathy of him whose syampthy the public most values. I have written and fought this matter over before various Governments—before half a score of Governors,—but from few I have met that hearty and sympathetic response which I have had from Lord Reay, high-souled, single-minded and courageous. As in his present-day successor we have a Governor of his courage and magnanimity, I hope and trust that there is a better future in store for the cause that I am pleading.

To revert to the subject, Government have shown in their resolution a desire to reduce the number of toddy-shops in towns, and to grant freely licenses under trees. The number of toddy-shops has already been greatly reduced. There were 160 shops in Bombay in 1885, when the population was much less than now. Will this further reduction tend to promote as Government desire the drinking of pure toddy? No, never. One cannot expect an habitual drinker to walk the length of two, three or four miles every day, or it may be night, in search of a cup or two of toddy after a hard day's work and labour. If he is unable to get cheap, wholesome toddy within reasonable distance of his home or workshop, straightway will he betake himself to the tavern. This would increase the evil of intemperance and reduce the consumption of toddy. I would therefore beseech Government to reverse their decision—to increase the number of toddy-shops in towns instead of reducing them.

I have worked out the following tables, to show that the present scale of taxes is so heavy that the booth licensee cannot sell toddy pure and unadulterated at the fixed price of one anna to a bottle without incurring serious loss. I have taken for the basis of my calculation:—

(a) Rent of date tree from Rs. 4 to 10. Average Rs. 7.
(b) Tapper's monthly salary for a clever operative, Rs. 15.
(c) One tapper cannot tap more than 15 brab or cocoanut trees or 25 date trees in a day.
(d) I have taken the production of a tree at its highest,—of cocoanut and brab tree-juice at 80 gallons and of date tree 40 gallons.

A.

TABLE OF COST TO BOOTH LICENSEE OF BRAB OR COCOANUT TREES.

	Rs.
Tapping fees of 15 trees at Rs. 12 per tree	180
Rent of trees at Rs. 9 per tree	135
License fee	10
Wages of tapper for 1 year at Rs. 15 per month	180
Erecting booth, lighting, vessels, and sundry expenses	160
Daily gratuity allowance of toddy to tapper for a year	45
Total cost ...	650
RECEIPTS.	Rs.
Produce of juice of 15 trees at 80 gallons per tree being 1,200 gallons, i.e. 7,200 bottles at fixed price of 1 anna per bottle	450
Loss on 7,200 bottles ...	200

i.e. loss of 5½ pies per bottle

B.

COST TO BOOTH LICENSEE OF DATE TREES.

	Rs.
Tapping fees of 50 trees at Rs. 6 per tree	300
Rent of trees at Rs. 7 per tree	350
License fee	10
Wages of tapper for 6 months at Rs. 15 per month	90
Erecting booth, lighting, vessels and sundry expenses	100
Daily gratuity allowance of toddy to tappers for six months	25
Total cost ...	875
RECEIPTS.	Rs.
Produce of juice of 50 trees at 40 gallons per tree 2,000 gallons or 12,000 bottles, at fixed rate of one anna per bottle	750
Loss on 12,000 bottles ...	125

i.e. loss of 2 pies per bottle.

Mind, the above figures show loss to the "licensee of booths" per every bottle sold. What must be the price at which the "shop-keeper"—who buys from the tappers his stock of toddy—sells it to public? The shop-keeper will add his own expenses, heavy as they are of maintaining a shop, and heavy licenses varying from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000 per shop as stated in my last letter.

Corollary:—Either pure toddy is sold at a prohibitive price to the public, or the stuff they get at the shops at moderate rate is adulterated and good for nothing.—Yours, etc.,

P. B. DANTRA.

ILLNESS OF GENERAL HALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, JUNE 28.

Brigade-General L. M. M. Hall, C. B., Commanding the Southern Brigade, has again been placed on the sick list. Only few days ago, General Hall underwent an operation and his condition has given great anxiety.

Col. T. B. Hawkin, 75th Carnatic Infantry, officiates during General Hall's illness in command of the Southern Brigade.

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INSTANT RELIEF.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The hint conveyed in the recent speech of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay when opening the new buildings of the Poona new English school relating to the imparting of religious instruction in our schools and colleges touches a most important point in the development of the training of our youths and that hint it appears to me should be taken up at once by all right thinking well-wishers of Indian education. I believe that most of the educated people in India feel the necessity and desirability of some grounding in religion as a part of the full equipment in the training of a youth. In these days of awakening and agitation in the matter of national regeneration, it is not inopportune to think on the question whether total absence of religious and moral instruction from education results in any deterrent effects on the march of civilization in India. Gross superstition has taken hold of the minds of Indians so much so that it is impossible often-times to separate the essentials of religion from the mass of superstitious practices beneath which real religion is buried. In the fanaticism exhibited by some of the educated people in religious matters and discussions thereon and in the superstitious practices of some on the one hand and the indifferent attitude of others on the other in religious matters and further in the slip-shod morality of some of them, one can see the want of knowledge of the important ingredients of religion. The mischief played by the promiscuous mixing up of gross superstition and true religion is evident from some of the habits of the people. Some, for instance, are not prepared to take food and water from the hands of men of a different caste and yet the same persons have no scruple to perjure themselves in courts of justice to support the cause they have undertaken in utter disregard of their own religion enjoining truth-speaking as the most important of their duties. One can come across cases of educated men who are not prepared to eat the food prepared by men of so-called lower castes and yet who without any misgiving take alcholic drinks and this when their religion provides that it is an act which takes away their religious purity. One can notice mean and dishonest means employed to acquire wealth without fear of God and the same men practise rituals of their religion apparently with the untenable conviction that the practice of such rituals absolves therefrom all sin.

Numerous other instances may be quoted to prove that religion as practised in India is misunderstood and mis-construed. Such instances being easily conceivable, I don't want to swell the volumes of this letter by quoting them. I don't mean to say that in other countries there may be no sinful practices on the part of men professing knowledge of the efficacy and force of religion. It is a common element in all countries and will continue to be so, so long as human nature continues to be what it is. What I mean to convey is that in India want of a thorough grasping of the essentials of religion has been the cause of many persons with naturally good impulses adopting a behaviour inconsistent with their religion and it is evident that most of them would not be guilty of their sinful practices if they had from the beginning been impressed with the salient points of their religion and the enormity of the consequences of their adverse doings. Just as in the Christian religion the ten commandments are constantly pressed upon the attention of the members of that religion, it is necessary in India that in schools and colleges, the principles of the ten commandments should be inculcated continuously on the minds of the youths in the forms and the phraseology of their respective religions, so that such of them at any rate as are capable of righteous conduct may in time be dissuaded from the paths of immorality. I firmly believe that in India the want of consistency in conduct and the exhibition of bigotry in religious matters are due to a want of the essential features of their religions. Base worship of man, expecting from God what He cannot be reasonably expected to give, a desire to carry on existence without work and a wish to escape the terrors of punishment for their sinful aberrations at the hands of God noticed so extensively in India are due to the want of proper religious instruction and to the grotesque idea that God can be propitiated and appeased by some childish superstitious practices. All such ideas would certainly vanish if they know the proper relation between God and man and the nature of divine justice and the value and aim of real repentance. To remedy this grave drawback in our midst, I am of opinion that religious and moral instruction must be imparted in our schools and colleges. It may perhaps be objected that it would be impossible to secure disinterested teachers and that the work of going through all the religious books would be prohibitive. This objection may be answered by asserting that what is intended to be taught is not the respective merits of controversial dogmas and technicalities of particular religions, but the common and eternal principles underlying all religions and I daresay there is no religion on the face of the earth in which there is a conception of God and his relation to man inconsistent with reason. "What is best in the great religions of the world is common to all alike and there is a basis of eternal truth which can be inculcated without arousing sectional animosities." I have here to point out that there may be disagreements on metaphysical abstractions in the different systems of religion prevailing in India, but with these masters and with dry and subtle technicalities, the training of youths should have no concern.

There is thus every possibility of a book on religion being written, giving a concise description of all the religions prevailing in India and the doctrines of each religion relating to behaviour of man with man and with God without touching upon the comparative merits and demerits of those religions. Students and even general readers may get from the book the essentials of the different religions and the points on which they differ from one another. On being grounded in the salient features of the respective religions and the doctrines common to all of them on the points of morality, truth, duty and work and love of God and man, the students may be left to pursue the technicalities of their religions in their own future maturer studies. The teachers should be required to teach the essentials of all the religions and the points of difference between them without on any account going on to praise one religion and dispraise the others. The aim of the book suggested should be to give the necessary instruction shortly and clearly and lucidly without making religion difficult to be comprehended as has been the case in many of the texts prevailing in India. This confounding aspect of religion and the clumsy mixture in it of a great deal of superstition has, it appears to me, been the cause of so many Indians not trying to learn their religion in the proper spirit.

The use of such a book and the effect of such an instruction would be incalculable indeed. Youths would know what is their duty, what is the lot of man in the world, what is his connection with God and mankind and the result would certainly be to beget a spirit of toleration and love of mankind and to crush the spirit of aloofness and bigotry and the false conception of one's own assumed superiority.

I would add that even the salient principles of Christianity should be given in such a book so that a comparative prospects of all the religions of the world would be laid before all the youths. This knowledge of the analogy of religions would engender in the minds of Indians a broad and catholic spirit and a desire to put a charitable construction on the doings of others. In short, the universal fatherhood of God and brotherhood of men would be recognised as early as there is a mental development to appreciate these.

If, as I believe, social reform is necessary to precede material and political advancement, I don't hesitate to say that social reform would be effected by a truly religious education of a practical type and that without such an instruction social reform is a mirage.

It is the common experience of all social reformers in this country that superstitions, fanaticism and bigotry are at the root of all opposition to necessary and important social reforms and unless such superstition and obstinacy are rooted out, no social reform can be effected and without this being effected, there is an end of further progress.

If such are the effects to be expected from moral and religious instruction, the time has certainly come when earnest attempts should be made to urge Government to undertake the work betimes by giving hearty expression to the urgent necessity and use of religious instruction to our youths. It would be easy to appoint a committee to write a book about religion with the limitations given above and steps may then be taken to appoint teachers to teach such a book in the spirit running through this letter.

I close my remarks with a fervent desire that Indians may take up this question in real earnest and work and aid in giving a practical turn to the hint conveyed by His Excellency in his recent thoughtful speech and if this letter contributes in any the least degree to bringing about this result, its aim will have been fulfilled.—Yours, etc.,

H. V. OLINMULGUND.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

The birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor was celebrated with great rejoicing as usual at Jambughoda in the Rewa-Kantha Agency by Mr. Sorabjee Dadabhai (Langdana) Jambughodawala and a meeting was held in his quarters which were elegantly adorned with flags and festoons including distillery quarters. The schoolboys were given a meal and prizes in cash for sports. The meeting was attended by Thandar, Police Sub-Inspector, Chief of Jambughoda, town merchants, etc., and Parsi gentlemen. The school boys sang the National Anthem and three cheers were given for His Majesty. After pan-supari had been given to all, the meeting dispersed. In celebration of the birtday the Parsi Fire Temple at Navsari was illuminated and Rs. 10 paid as donation to St. Isabel's (Ladies') Charitable Association, Kalbadevie Circle, Bombay, as usual. In the celebration of the birthday a meeting was largely attended at Mr. Narsilal Hiralal, Thandar's place, and a tea party was given to them as well as pan-supari. A parade of the Bheel Corps was held by the Police Sub-Inspector, Mr. Pokarsing, and three cheers were given.

As rain fell in the previous night the day was cool, cloudy and pleasant.

DADAR.

The birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor was celebrated with great joy by the Chandrasenia Kayastha Prabhu Samajonatti Samaj, Dadar, on Friday evening last. About 300 members of the Samaj, belonging to the Kayastha Prabhu community, residing at Dadar, Bombay, Matunga, Bandra, Thana, Kalyan and several other places had gathered together in the premises of the Samaj, which were tastefully decorated and illuminated, the photographs of their Majesties the King-Emperor Edward VII and the Queen Empress Alexandra and the Prince and Princess of Wales being garlanded and placed on the wall. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Atmaram Ganpatrao Gupte, lately Acting Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, who impressed on the audience, especially the young men, the necessity for celebrating such birthdays, firstly because the King has been considered by the Hindus as an incarnation of God and as such it behoved all loyal subjects of Government to honor and to respect him in the same way as they honor Ram, Krishna, and other incarnations of God; secondly, because the celebration of this ceremony helped to instil in the minds of the young feelings of loyalty and reverence towards His Majesty's Government. Mr. Gupte exhorted young men to follow closely the examples of their ever loyal forefathers and great men in the Prabhu community who filled in the past and have been occupying at present high and responsible posts in Government and in the Native State services and cited as examples of perfect loyalty the names of Diwan Bahadur Luxman Jugganath, Raghunath Shivram Tipnis, Ballasaheb Kharkar, Balkrishna Atmaram Gupte, Raghunath Venkaji Subnis (Diwan of Kolhapur), Ramchandra Ganesh Pradhan (Diwan of Janjira), &c. Mr. Gupte then requested the members of the Samaj heartily to pray for the long life of the King-Emperor and the members of the Royal family and to wish the continuance for ever of the British rule over them. This was done with great acclamations and after similar speeches made by Mr. Dhondo Ramchandra Jaiwant and Mr. Anant Krishna Pradhan, the President, elected for this occasion, pedhas, pan-supari and attar-gulab were distributed among the members assembled and the proceedings then terminated with three hearty cheers for His Majesty the King-Emperor and a vote of thanks to the President. The whole programme proved a complete success which reflects great credit on the enthusiastic and energetic secretaries of the Samaj.

The President of the Anjuman Himayat Talim Angrezi of Bombay has received the following telegram in reply to the Anjuman's message from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor:

"His Excellency desires me to convey his sincere thanks and appreciation to your Anjuman for kind congratulations on his Majesty's Birthday."

SEPARATE ELECTIONS AND MAHOMEDANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With regard to separate electiens, I have to say that the opinion of Mussulmans is divided on the subject. In certain circles it is doubted if separate elections would be found workable, and if they would not create social animosities between Hindus and Mussulmans—the two great nations of India. Had this not been the case the Mussulmans, as it was rightly stated by His Excellency the Governor in his Budget speech delivered last week in Poona, would have called a public meeting and discussed the matter thoroughly. But they have not done so, and at the last moment when the Reform scheme has been completed the Moslem League party has began to fulminate in the Anglo-Indian papers with a view to terrorise the Government. This, however, can never end in good. The League party must be content with what falls to its lot.—Yours, etc.,

S. M. USUFF.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Shamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th June 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	28	12	30 p.m.	1	8
Suez	28	1	55 p.m.	6	50

Shamo Route interrupted between Nanuen and Tengyueh.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Hornets.

This match was played at the Oval yesterday afternoon. Assisted by a stiff breeze the Gymkhana had all the best of it from the start. As far as the heavy ground and ball would allow their forwards made some useful attempts at combination, but for some time did not trouble the goalkeeper. The Hornets forwards did little, the left wing which was distinctly the better sometimes took the ball away, but only succeeded in sending it behind. After the goalkeeper had saved good shots from Moir and Price, some nice passing by the Gymkhana left wing and centre brought the first goal, Abbott scoring easily from close quarters. Two more good goals came from Moir. The first was from a long shot which curled into the side of the net and the second from another good shot which glanced in from the upright.

Towards the close of the first half, the wind dropped and the Gymkhana still had all the game. The forwards, particularly Moir, did a lot of good shooting, but the Hornets' goalkeeper was a good man, and stopped a number of useful shots. Still the Gymkhana got three more goals. Abbott ran through and scored the first, and was also responsible for the second, taking the ball from a centre by Murray. Moir, who seemed fond of long shots, put on the third, and the Gymkhana deservedly won by the easy margin of six goals. Their team played a much better game than in their first match with the Y. M. C. A. Their forwards, and especially the left wing, played nicely together, but the defence before they meet some of the stronger teams will want some stiffening. Result:—

Bombay Gymkhana	6
Hornets	0

Teams:—

Hornets:—Goal, Viegas; backs, Bennett and Millard; half-backs, Gardner, Osborne and Molyneux; forwards, Falkner, Garricks, George, Henderson and Dareux.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Goal, Hall; backs, Collingwood and Elliott; half-backs, Barnett, Gadjett and Sim; forwards, Murray, Hargreaves, Price, Abbott and Moir.

GOLF AT YERAVDA.

Civil vs. Military.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 26.

Yesterday a match was played on the golf links at Yeravda between two sides representing the Military and Civil and resulted in a victory for the former by 7 games to 3. Most of the matches were very close. The sides were as follows:—

Military.—Colonel Barter 1; Colonel Haughton 0; Major Field 1; J. H. McCudden 0; Lieut-Colonel Logan Home 1; Lieut-Colonel Nicholson 1; J. H. Cruickshank 1; Major Bertie Clay 1; Major Oldfield 0; Captain Cook 1.

Civil.—L. Robertson 0; Sir John Muir-Mackenzie 1; W. L. Cameron 0; Lieut-Colonel Dyson 1; Captain Lawson 0; F. W. Bain 0; J. H. Du Boulay 0; C. Gray 0; A. Hill 1; G. Carmichael 0.

CRICKET.

The Bombay Gas Company's C. C. Fixtures.

July 3, Saturday—National Bank, Oval ground.
July 10, Saturday—Bombay Young Cricketers, Esplanade ground.
July 17, Saturday—Army and Navy Co-operative Coy, Cooperage ground.
July 24, Saturday—R. I. M. Dockyard, Home ground.
July 31, Saturday—Army and Navy Co-operative Society (return), Cooperage ground.
Aug. 7, Saturday—Cox and Coy, Outground.
Aug 14, Saturday—Bombay Young Cricketers (return), Esplanade ground.
Aug. 21, Saturday—R. A. Colaba, Out ground.
Aug. 28, Saturday—H. M.'s Mint, Oval ground.
Sept. 4, Saturday—R. I. M. Dockyard (return), Out ground.
Sept. 11, Saturday—H. M.'s Mint (return), Oval ground.
Sept. 18, Monday—Cox and Coy (return), Home ground.
Sept. 25, Saturday—R. A. Colaba (return), Home ground.

DOE-SHOOTING AT LONAVLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I inquire whether the shooting of does is permitted around Lonavla at this time of the year? To-day an individual, a Europesn, I regret to say, or supposed to be, went out shooting and returned with two does, one of which was a young doe, from whom two young were taken. The young were offered to me by some Kathoress, who intended to eat them. I should say the doe was some two or three months with young. If the shooting of does is lawful at this season, there is nothing to be done except to condemn its wantonness and ruthlessness as unworthy of a sportsman.—Yours, etc.,

W.

MOZAMBIQUE.

"Parting of the Ways Reached."

On the occasion of the unveiling of the portrait of the King in the Lourenco Marques Municipal Hall, on May 24, Senhor Angelo Ferreira, a member of the Government Council, in alluding to the present system of administration of Mozambique, said the colony had reached a point in its history, when the failure of the realisation of its ideals would mean its absorption by the neighbouring colonies, or it would break those ties uniting it with Portugal. The province was tired and exhausted in serving as a colony exploited by the metropolis.

The speaker referred to the Mozambique Convention as a conspiracy against Portuguese sovereignty. Colonel Rosado was the author of the addition to the "modus vivendi" of June, 1904, which closed the doors of this province to the introduction of new industries, and for this reason he was not the man to negotiate the new convention.

There remained, however, the consolation that the provincial authorities had not selected the delegate, nor had their opinion been asked during the negotiations; everything was the work of the Cabinet at Lisbon.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skins writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

Both currents of the monsoon have given well distributed moderately heavy rain. The rainfall has been general in North-east India, Gujarat, South-east Rajputana and the West Coast of the Peninsula, and nearly general in Burma, the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces; and local in Kashmir the Punjab and the Peninsula.

Port Blair, Tavoy and Akyab had three inches; Kyaukpyu, four; Dibrugarh, Sambalpur, Gorakhpur, Meerut, Muktesar, Kotah, Udaipur, Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Dwarka, three; Purnea, Cawnpore and Nagpur, two; and Delhi and Surat four.

The skies are heavily clouded in all parts of the country except in Sind and Baluchistan. The humidity is above normal over the greater part of North-west India. The temperature generally is normal.

The forecast states that rain may be expected over the whole of India with the exception of Sind, Baluchistan and North-east Madras, being especially abundant in North Central and the North-eastern portions of the country.

As regards the weather in the Southern Indian Ocean, the pressure has remained stationary in the Seychelles and Zanzibar, and is there normal or in slight excess, but at Mauritius it has fallen rapidly and is again in large defect.

The result has been visible in a considerable improvement in the rainfall of India during the two past days.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Wilson Line steamer "Hidalge," Captain J. Boxhall, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, reports having experienced strong S.-W. monsoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Dumra," Captain H. Manley, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Basreh via Karachi, reports having encountered light wind and moderate S.-S.-W. swell.

The steamer "Beme," Captain C. F. Reid, which arrived here on Sunday from Rangoon met with fresh to strong monsoon with high sea and heavy rain.

STORM SIGNAL.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has received the following telegram from Simla:—"Storm signal: disturbed conditions disappearing. Lower signal."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espla. In Cts	Byculla nade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered...	19·46	14·24	18·92	12·65
Monday, 28th June.....	3·87	3·80	3·14	1·10
Total.....	20·33	18·14	22·06	14·35

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
June 28.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total to date. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1907. In. cts.	Corpdg Total 1908. In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	4·30	20·72	20·13	14·34

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 3 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	91·3	81·3	...	...
Muskat (Sirha).....	94·2	88·6	...	...
Multan.....	117·3	89·6	...	...
Rawalpindi	104·9	69·6	0·48	2·54
Lahore	10·9	79·7	0·07	1·11
Sirsa.....	97·8	81·1	...	1·65
Ambala	?	?	0·04	4·04
Delhi	88·7	72·7	3·93	8·33
Agra.....	89·0	79·5	0·04	1·96
Mainpuri.....	94·3	80·0	0·23	5·04
Jhansi	89·5	79·9	...	3·73
Cawnpore	93·7	76·5	1·92	4·98
Allahabad	92·1	77·3	1·07	8·35
Jacobabad	113·6	85·8	...	0·01
Karachi.....	91·5	83·5	...	0·00
Ajmer	98·9	77·2	0·37	4·65
Jaipur	93·2	74·1	0·33	1·93
Kotah	82·0	74·1	3·37	5·27
Bhuj.....	95·6	80·0	0·73	2·02
Dwarka	90·8	75·2	2·54	3·17
Veraval	79·7	79·3	0·31	1·99
Rajkot	95·4	75·2	2·62	4·18
Gnavnagar Para.....	87·5	78·5	0·32	5·57
Surat	87·6	76·1	3·86	7·06
Ahmedabad.....	94·6	72·7	3·36	6·77
Deesa	97·8	77·9	...	0·96
Neemuch.....	81·0	70·3	0·85	3·04
Indore	86·1	73·1	0·01	2·58
Jubbulpore.....	89·5	74·8	0·12	2·10
Sangor	94·6	73·4	0·70	?
Chchangabad	84·7	74·6	1·23	4·20
Khandwa.....	90·7	74·1	0·17	6·07
Akola	92·8	73·3	1·16	5·22
Amraoti	86·6	73·3	1·92	7·52
Nagpur.....	93·5	76·5	0·40	5·29
Chanda	84·7	78·6	0·06	5·60
Raipur.....	81·9	77·4	1·70	14·35
Bombay	82·6	76·9	0·60	28·14
Ratnagiri.....	85·0	76·7	0·49	20·64
Mormugao	84·3	76·0	0·75	38·65
Karwar	87·4	75·6	9·03	4·39
Malegaon.....	82·4	71·0	0·21	3·84
Ahamednagar.....	79·9	68·8	0·65	3·23
Poona	86·8	73·9	...	13·42
Sholapur	82·2	69·7	...	4·07
Bijapur	72·8	67·1	0·43	6·65
Belgaum	84·2	70·7	0·03	9·89
Aurangabad.....	...	...	...	...
Nizamabad (Indur)	85·8	72·7	0·40	6·37
Hyderabad	85·2	74·9	0·54	35·02
Mangalore	84·3	74·1	0·75	32·60
Calicut.....	85·7	75·3	0·28	21·75
Cochin	87·0	78·0	...	3·53
Colombo	94·3	81·1	...	2·31
Masulipatam	88·6	76·3	...	0·08
Bellary	97·2	81·1	...	2·11
Cuddapah	99·0	83·0	...	1·57
Madras.....	80·8	64·8	...	0·41
Bangalore	88·4	70·8	0·01	1·26
Coimbatore	96·6	77·3	...	0·00
Trichinopoly	101·4	79·5	...	0·12
Negapatam				

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 28th June, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen; Rawalpindi records 0·48 inch and Delhi 3·93 inches. Skies are heavily clouded at Delhi and in the north Punjab but moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is higher than usual at Multan and in defect at Delhi but at the other stations it is generally normal.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Allahabad has received 1·07 inches Cawnpore 1·92 inches and Mainpuri 0·23 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature has fallen and is now in defect in the western districts; the minimum is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—General rain has fallen in east Rajputana; Jaipur has received 0·33 inch, Ajmer 0·37 inch and Kotah 3·37 inches. Skies are clear in Upper Sind but moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect at Jacobabad but either equal to or above the average at the other stations. Temperature is very low at Kotah but approximately normal elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general: Neemuch has had 0·85 inch, Ahmedabad 3·36 inches, Surat 3·86 inches, Bhavnagar Para 0·32 inch, Rajkot 2·62 inches, Veraval 1·31 inches, Dwarka 2·54 inches and Bhuj 0·73 inch. Skies are heavily overcast. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal except for a defect at Neemuch both in the maximum and minimum and at Ahmedabad only in the minimum.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general; Jubbulpore has had 1·12 inches, Saugor 0·96 inch, Hoshangabad 0·70 inch, Khandwa 1·23 inches, Akola 0·17 inch, Amraoti 1·16 inches, Nagpur 1·92 inches and Chanda 0·40 inch. Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature has fallen and is in defect at some stations during the day.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Bombay has had 1·70 inches, Ratnagiri [0·60 inch, Mormugao 0·49 inch, and Karwar 0·75 inch, Skies are generally heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local; Ahmednagar has had 0·21 inch, Poona 0·65 inch, Belgaum 0·45 inch and Hyderabad 0·40 inch. Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Owing to the rainfall and cloud the day is cooler than usual.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general on the West Coast of the Peninsula, the Central and the United Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar and east Rajputana; local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and in the Punjab. The falls on the West Coast to the south of Bombay are, however, much less than yesterday. Skies are heavily clouded in all the areas where rainfall has occured. Seas continue rough on the West Coast.

The depression in North-West India continues deeper. The area of relative low pressure to the north of Bombay has become merged in the depression in North-West India.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast, the Central Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar and local rain in the United Provinces and Rajputana. A few falls may occur in the Bombay Deccan and the Punjab.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 28th June was 29·593 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

THE Bishop of London, speaking at the Actors' Orphanage Fund meeting, said he had noticed on Saturday afternoons large numbers of people outside the theatre doors, and he was glad to see it, because he knew they were tired people, who went to the play to get refreshment, and who were lifted up into another sphere altogether. It reminded him of an old woman in East London, who, upon being reproached for drunkenness, replied, "I can only get out of Bethnal-green in one way, and that is by having fourpenny-worth of gin."

Stephens' Ribbon AND Carbons For Typewriters

OUR HILL IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE.

Almost daily one read of the galeties at Simla or of those in a lesser degree at one of the small hill stations. One heard of tennis tournaments, of hockey in full swing, gymkhanas, theatricals, concerts, etc., so that we five families just settled in our little 6,000 feet hill might have been excused for mild feelings of envy. Still here we were and the summer was to be passed somehow.

Now I am not going to tell you our official positions in case you should guess the name of our hill and who we all were, but will just say that it was the Deputy Commissioner who started the committee during his ten days stay at the beginning of the season. There was a certain amount of coolie labour available and an immense field for

A WELCOME TO THE COLONIAL EDITORS.

THE most beautiful and stately welcome to the delegates attending the Imperial Press Conference was an ode penned by Mr. Harold Begbie and printed in the "Times" recently. It was entitled "The Shepherds," and filled a column. Here are some of the lines:

I.

Mother of many nations! take not now
Thy shield, thy trident; but put on the charms
Of summer sweetness, and with opening arms,
Love on thy lips and welcome on thy brow,
Proudly go down to gather from the sea
That band of brothers, this good company,
These shepherds of the flocks beyond thy sight
Who serve thee day and night.
For these are sons who watch afar
The glory of thy morning star,
Who scan the boding signs with steady eyes
That move towards them from thy northern skies;
And, standing on the hills each scattered flock,
Look oftimes back across the injurious dark,
To catch the striking of the homestead clock
And take assurance from the watchdog's bark;
These from their shepherding on distant wolds
Bring tidings of the folds,
Bring wisdom out of worlds beyond thy sea
And longings learned in lands that laugh, they are so free.

II.

Welcome, my shepherds of the distant folds!
Sit down on board and take your ease and tell
All ye have seen, and whether all be well,
Most, if the old love holds.
For that old kindred love which makes men one
Rivalries win from the Wolf, but once undone
Lies in wait soon ye all the hungry pack;
You are most weak, being many, if ye drift;
But there is no Envy you shall not beat back
If once the watch ye keep and one the arm ye lift.

III

Therefore your speech shall first and foremost tell
How all love calls from sea to sea All's Well,
How still the young men's heart, who use my tongue,
Beats true to me from whom ye all are sprung,
How fast the old deep longings and the ties
That bind men kindred whatsoe'er the skies;
Still, while my history flowing their blood,
Bridge the far-sundering seas with brotherhood.

. . . . .

V.

Then a little while rejoice
Ere you return to toil and stress,
In this isle where Shakespeare's voice
Has known every loveliness.
Take your pleasure, care at rest,
On this fair-apparell'd breast,
Where your fathers learned my name,
Where your mothers' beauty came,
Where the storied churches stand
That join them holy hand to hand.
Here did Cromwell raise the sword
And here did Milton take the pen
That made the faithful scribe a lord
Over craven-hearted men.
(Ye who follow him, whose word
Runs beyond the city gate,
See that ye write accord
With the soul that made me great.)
Here my poets, names in story,
Sang the sacred song of glory,
Made the speech ye use to-day
In young England's far away;
Listen! all my woodlands ring
With the songs that they did sing,
Every green hill, vale, and stream
Keeps the song and holds the dream;
Wheresoe'er your eyes shall turn
Some great name shall make you burn,
Some great memory shall rise
With a sense of tears to your eyes.
Here where Liberty and Law
Triumphed over tyrant wrongs,
Here did Coleridge walk with awe
Here, and sing his stately songs;
Here did Wordsworth see that light
Never yet on sea or land,
And Shelley take his harp and smite
Wild music wonderful and grand.
(Ye, who follow these, whose word
Bears the ancient light along
See that what ye write accord
With the soul that made me strong.)
Here, where all is old and young,
Here, whence all of ye are sprung,
Take your ease a little space
With my sunshine in your face,
With my history in your eyes,
With my memories and my ties,
Binding all from shore to shore,
In your hearts for evermore.

THE LATE MR. H. N. HIRJEE.

In the death which took place at Maymyo the other day, at the age of 52 of Mr. H. N. Hirjee, a leading [illegible] of the Mandalay Bar, Mandalay, loses a prominent citizen and its Municipality a highly able and energetic member. Mr. Hirjee came to Burma some twenty-five years ago from the Malabar Coast, where his ancestors had settled after leaving the Coorg Durbar at which for two generations they held high and responsible appointments. Deceased built up a very considerable practice in Upper Burma, and was well known for his ostentatious and catholic charity. The body of the late Mr. H. N. Hirjee was carried from Maymyo to Mandalay by train and there met a large gathering at the Railway Station to receive it and from there it was conveyed to the house of the deceased in China Street. The funeral cortege moved from the house, among those present being Mr. G. W. Shaw, Judicial Commissioner, Mr. B. S. Carey, Commissioner, Major Dee, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Sherman, District Superintendent of Police, Rev. J. L. Lafon, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Swinhoe, Mr. Lutter, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Mallan, Dr. Tanner, Messrs. Wilkinson, Noyce, Apcar, Harris, Aubrey, Miller, D'Silva, Pillay, Chanda, Chatterjee, Manockjee, and Derasjee. The attendance was very large and representative, showing the high estimation in which the deceased was held by all classes. The fact that he retained his seat on the Municipal Council ever since a [illegible] publicity was started showed his popularity with the citizens of Mandalay.

At the [illegible] Official Commissioner's Court, Mr. H. M. Lutter, the Government Advocate, in a few words moved that the Court may be closed as a mark of respect, which was done. Captain Roberts, Additional District Judge, on the news reaching him also closed his Court. Major Des Voeux, District Magistrate, on taking his seat on the bench was informed of the news by Mr. A. C. Moodaliyar. Major Des Voeux, expressed his regret and ordered the Courts to be closed for the day. The Bar Association held a meeting under the presidency of the Government Advocate and the Association recorded their regret and passed a resolution to the effect that a letter of condolence be sent to Mr. Hirji, the surviving brother of the deceased. Mr. Hirji is also an Advocate practising in Mandalay and also to the widow of the deceased. A large number of telegrams and letters of condolence were received by the widow, for whom much sympathy is felt. A son of the deceased is in England studying for the Bar.

Startling disclosures regarding the number of wealthy New York women who gamble in stocks without the knowledge of their husbands have resulted from the failure of the firm of Tracy and Company, an extensive brokerage concern which had luxuriously-equipped branch offices in the most fashionable parts of the city. When the Receiver's agents appeared at one of these offices the day after the failure it was stripped for its handsome furniture. The women clients of the firm had seized the goods and were about to sell them to recoup their losses. Mrs. Challenger, a wealthy widow, who is also a physician, admits, the "Sun" says, that she innocently suggested the scheme to her friend. She told the Receiver that there were about twenty ladies, all heavy "plungers," in this particular coterie, and as many at the other Tracy offices. "They are all rich," she said, "and some went to the limit. One began with £10,000 to her credit. It was wiped out in a week. There were champagne suppers for them as long as they were winning, and never a cab to walk home. Every one expected to become a millionaire in a minute. They came to the office with the world looking rosy and went out looking through blue glasses. Sometimes they left in motor cars waiting for them, but all usually ended by walking! We realise now that women are poor gamblers."

BY THE WAY.

ROYAL COMPOSERS.

Princess Henry of Battenberg, whose latest song won applause at the concert given by Colonial artists at the Imperial Colonial Club, shares the gift of musical composition with many other European Royalties, from the German Emperor downwards. The Archduke Peter Ferdinand, who has a real genius for composition, has published a large number of songs, waltzes, and marches; and several pretty songs, have come from the pen of the Emperor of Austria's youngest daughter. The Duchess of Orleans has composed a number of songs, with Hungarian words; and among other Royal composers are the Princess Feodora of Reuss, the Grand Duke Mishael-Michaelovitch of Russia, and most gifted of all the blind Landgraf of Hesse-Cassel, whose compositions rank high amongst modern musical works.

MADAME JANE HADING.

Madame Jane Hading is one of the most popular of the many famous French actresses who have visited the Metropolis from time to time. Her countless admirers in this country will have learnt with regret of her breakdown in health, which has necessitated the abandonment of her present tour in England. Madame Hading (whose name is pronounced by the way, as if it were an English word) is probably unique among actresses in having commenced her career when but three years of age. No wonder, then, that she will tell you that her art is life to her. She has played with success every kind of part, so it is not surprising perhaps that she will not confess to having a favourite character. Everyone will hope that this celebrated French lady may soon be restored to her usual health and strength.

JOURNALISM FOR GIRLS.

It is becoming almost as difficult a question in these days to know what to do with our girls as to settle that problem with regard to the young male portion of the family. Perhaps a glance at a little book which Messrs. John Long and Co., Dundee, have just published, "Careers for Girls," will be useful to fathers and mothers of daughters. Early in his pages the editor of the book puts journalism as a career for young women. Although, we read, it is practically only within the last twenty or thirty years that women have been admitted into the ranks and on equal terms with men, in London alone now it is reckoned that there are at least twenty women editors, and a very great number of women free lances. Among qualifications which it is desirable for the woman journalist to possess are a liberal education, a fresh, forcible style, a facility for expressing oneself intelligibly, for thinking quickly, for handling the topic of the hour, and for assimilating information.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR WOMEN.

The medical profession as a means of livelihood for a woman is treated at some length in the book. It goes without saying, says the writer, that the prospective medical student must have had the benefit of a very good education, must be interested in scientific matters, must realise what hard study and stiff examinations mean, and must be physically of the strongest and capable of enduring continued strain. The curriculum, even in its elementary stages, is hard, trying, and expensive. From five to seven years are usually spent at college, and the fees are estimated at something like £250 exclusive of books, board and lodging, and holidays. At the four Scottish Universities, Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen, medical degrees may be taken by women, but as yet Oxford and Cambridge are closed doors.

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND HIS DUCHY.

The Prince and Princess of Wales started their tour through the Duchy of Cornwall under the happiest auspices. It may be that not everyone, even among those who are tenants of the Royal Lord of the Duchy, knows much about its history. The appanage, we read in an interesting article in "Country Home," was created in 1337 in favour of the Black Prince. It is hereditary, and enjoyed by the eldest son of the reigning monarch. Unlike the title of "Prince of Wales," which is conferred by the King at his discretion and pleasure, the Dukedom of Cornwall is a birth-right.

THE FIRST EARL OF CORNWALL.

A half-brother of William the Conqueror, Robert, was the first Earl of Cornwall. The conquering King bestowed nearly the whole of the county on his relative, but it was not till the reign of Edward III that the estates and title were raised to the dignity of a Duchy. The estates held under the Duchy, the article tells us, seem to have been more or less neglected until the reign of James I., who appears to have taken the matter in hand and improved their general status. With the growth of years the values have appreciated, until at the present time the annual income of the Duke of Cornwall from these possessions amounts to something like £70,000.

DR. HORTON'S THREE DECADES.

In December Dr. Horton will complete a thirty-years' ministry at Lyndhurst-road Church, Hampstead. He has just published a statement in which he sums up his experiences and describes his public life. Thirty years ago, he says, he came with much hesitation and trepidation, as a young fellow of an Oxford College, untried and untrained for the ministry. Mr. Asquith, who was at that time connected with the church at Lyndhurst-road, was largely instrumental in bringing Dr. Horton from Oxford to Hampstead.

THE PRESS AND THE EMPIRE.

The gathering of notable journalists from all parts of the Empire reminds us, says the "Law Journal," that, after the Crown, the two definite bonds which really unite the whole Empire are the Press and the law. It is through the English Parliament, as the supreme legislative power, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as the supreme judicial power that unity on most questions of vital interest is preserved in all these scattered countries. The Privy Council administers a bewildering number of legal systems, but it applies in all its decisions and through them enforces upon all the Courts of the Empire the principle in the conduct of legal affairs and one standard of justice. The Press, on the other hand, does much to give force to these influences among the various populations which it serves.

THE SCENERY OF CLOUD AND SKY.

In the course of an interesting article in "Country Life" on "Clouds and Mountains," Mr. Algernon Blackwood, the writer, tells his readers that to his way of thinking the scenery of cloud and sky belongs to the same category as the vast scenery of dreams—"to that which is phantasmal, protean, infinitely fine; capable of interpreting the gentlest moods of the soul, as well as her great terrors. Cloud-scenery, especially when sketched against big mountains, has the two qualities of expressing immense power and exceeding delicacy; power, by means of sheer size, depth, and grandeur of form; delicacy, by the silken tracery of the torn edges that float away into the viewless air. Cloud-scenery touches all notes in the scale, runs through the entire gamut of the soul's emotions.

FRUIT-GROWING IN NOVA SCOTIA.

A good profit can be made by fruit-growing in Nova Scotia, we read in "Canada," and there is no reason why farmers now paying rent in the Old Country should not go out and enjoy that profit where they can own their own land. They can either begin at the beginning, and plant orchards for themselves, or, if they have more capital and want a large profit from the first, they can buy an orchard in full bearing. But in either case they would do well to spend a little time in the country before buying, not only to make sure by inquiry that the land they think of buying is in all respects desirable, but to study the methods of fruit-growing which have been found best for the district.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GIRLS' FROCKS.

Although frocks for young girls of sixteen to eighteen appear to be extremely simple, it is the simplicity that is usually associated with considerable cost. For not only are the materials of which these frocks are made necessarily of good quality, but the styles are such as demand careful treatment at the hands of dressmakers. The newest make of linen is warranted not to crush, which means much saving in laundry; but the original outlay is appreciable. In texture the stuff looks like silk, and it takes the loveliest of colours. The pinafore style of dress is universally patronised, but there is a distinct reaction, with a leaning to the plain little frock of the Directoire for a basis made all in the piece and merely trimmed with bands of embroidery.

DISAPPEARING CHEMISETTES.

The chemisette of tucked lawn or of lace with which we have grown so familiar of late has grown beautifully less, and threatens to disappear altogether in favour of the tucked insets of the material itself combined with the Puritan, the Cromwell, or the Velasquez sets of embroidered lawn collar and cuffs. Whatever name these may go by they are pretty much the same in essence, and when nicely adjusted form a very dainty finish to the dress of the young girl. Indeed, dresses which are all of one piece demand some relief either in the way of trimming or the finish at the neck and sleeves just indicated.

NEW FOULARDS.

Some of the new foulards have wide borders either figured or spotted, and with these the best French designers are introducing bands of ribbon velvet, which are always repeated on the bodice to harmonise with sets of bands on the skirt. The velvet ribbon generally matches the spots that decorate the material, but in many cases black is preferred. A heavy white satin foulard, spotted with red or blue looks very well when the velvet bands repeat the colour, and in the case of red it is difficult to arrange a more effective costume than a contrasted hat of Tegel straw or Leghorn in a deep shade of cream trimmed with knots of scarlet velvet ribbon and bunches of shaded cherries. Somehow cherries never lose their popularity in millinery, and are worn in season and out with perfect indifference to all but the fact that they offer a charming touch of colour. For afternoon wear the natural selection for the young girl is a frock of white lawn and lace. A good effect is gained by combining merely a wide collar of Irish crochet with a neatly made dress of lawn. A dash of colour is often given by means of ribbons, which sometimes form wide bows on the full skirts. The drawn or gathered skirt, with a small bodice similarly arranged, has frequently for trimming masses of hem-stitched frills, put on rather flat, and headed with tiny frills of lace.

WHITE OR COLOURS?

Mousseline de soie in pure white scarcely wants any decoration at all, and, as a rule, depends for its appearance on a lace yoke and sleeves or on elaborate tucking and frilling of the material itself. A slight powdering of silver sequins or a scarf with sequins may be taken into consideration for evening wear, in which case the berthe that finishes the bodice should be of thick Irish crochet. The cotton dresses for morning wear are usually selected in bright colours. On the river, for instance, what can be more charming than a frock in the most brilliant scarlet, in rose pink, blue of a bright shade, and the rust hues that have been so popular during the season? The cotton dress is made with the greatest simplicity, for mere tucking and pleating of skirts or the small flat frill that French women are wearing are much in vogue. There are some pretty stripes and broken patterns shown, all of which make up neatly, but must be touched with embroidery of some kind to give them distinction.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chinkla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	12
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	12
Total	2	2	90
This day last year	4	3	71
Do. 1907			65

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
June 28th, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	54	23	1
B	295	93	4
C	98	12	0
D	80	25	0
E	220	35	2
F	109	5	1
G	77	8	1
Total to date	934	201	9
Total rats killed			1135

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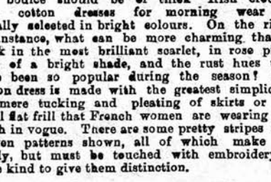

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THE TWO SERVICES.

THE NAVAL INQUIRY.

Next to Lord Charles Beresford's, there has been no more important evidence given before the committee which is conducting the naval inquiry than that tendered by Admiral Sir Reginald Custance. It is well known that this admittedly able officer is dissatisfied with the dispositions of the Fleet, and that he views with grave concern the departure which has been made from the elementary principles of strategy, and the consequent risk which might be incurred if the Fleet, as at present distributed, had to effect a junction in face of an enemy. Sir Reginald Custance enjoys the confidence of a considerable section of his brother officers, and although for the moment too much licence has been used with his name in connection with the office of First Sea Lord, the majority of service men look forward to the time when his influence will be exercised in an administrative capacity at the Admiralty. It is too early to form a trustworthy opinion with reference to the outcome of the inquiry, but on some of the points brought forward the evidence has been so overwhelmingly strong in favour of reform that it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the inquiry will have a wholesome effect.

CAPTAIN SHORTLAND'S PROMOTION.

The command of the Royal Naval Barracks, Portsmouth, one of the few appointments associated with the rank of commodore, will shortly become vacant by the promotion of Captain E. G. Shortland to the vacancy in the flag list caused by the retirement of Rear-Admiral C. Windham, C.V.O. Captain Shorland is the third officer in succession in command of the Portsmouth depot to get his flag while holding this appointment, the previous instances being those of the late Rear-Admiral Spencer Login and Rear-Admiral Arthur Galleway. Next July, when Captain Shortland succeeded to the command, his position on the list of his rank suggested that although he might not be able to complete the full tenure of the appointment owing to advancement yet at the same time he would not be called upon to relinquish the command within a year. As it is, Captain Shortland gets his step in rank with less than nine years' seniority, having been promoted from commander on June 30, 1900. The service would not be surprised to find the new rear-admiral's flag flying at the head of one of the Home Fleet divisions early in 1910 when these annual appointments become vacant.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

It is gratifying to find, by the speech which Mr. McKenna make to the Press representatives of the Empire that the Admiralty have at last made a full and frank confession, that in future they would seek to help and guide the Naval policies of our Colonies rather than dictate and try to control it. This view has consistently been urged by prudent critics since it became obvious a few years ago, especially in regard to Australia, that Australian sentiment was very largely opposed to the policy at that time recommended to the Colonies for adoption, viz., that a money contribution should be annually given to the Mother Country to provide naval defence for the empire in any way she chose, or, alternately, that any warships built for the Colonies should be manned by crews from the Mother Country, and be entirely under the control of the Naval Commander-in-Chief, for the time being, of the Australian Station, in peace time as well as during war. This may be and probably is the soundest policy, if it fitted in with Colonial notions of self-government, and tallied with the spirit of nationalism which has quite naturally begun to develop among Australians. But the policy proposed by the Admiralty was opposed to these sentiments and spirit, and it was stupidly persisted in for far too long a time after its rejection by the Colonists was apparent. At last, however, we have the more sensible plan adopted at Whitehall, that it is their business to advice and help the younger sister States of the empire to create Navies of their own, in their own time and way. A "Dreadnought" from Australia and New Zealand has been the result of this more enlightened treatment.

THE SIGHT OF SEAMEN.

Nothing could be of greater importance to a country like Great Britain than the eye-sight of its seamen, Possessed of such vast wealth in hull and cargo on every ocean where ships ride, it is most essential that every officer who keeps watch on the bridge of warship or merchant ship should have sight so sound that accidents could not possibly happen from colour-blindness or bad vision alone. On such a point all are agreed, and it is somewhat startling to find that, notwithstanding this general opinion that the question of sight should be beyond dispute, yet the authorities who test the sight of the mercantile officers for the Board of Trade appear to be lacking either some definite standard or some definite system of applying it. The Imperial Merchant Service Guild has recently brought to notice two different cases in which officers of the merchant service have been rejected by the experts who examined them in regard to colour-vision, on their sitting for first mates certificates, and the Board of Trade then sought to withdraw their second mates' certificates, although they had to pass a colour-vision test before being awarded these latter certificates. Then followed a succession of tests by such authorities as the London Local Marine Board, Royal Eye Hospital, Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, and the South London Royal Infirmary, all of which were more or less of a different opinion to the Board of Trade expert examiners in regard to the colour-sense of the two officers referred to. This shows a very unsatisfactory state of affairs, which needs instant attention, for there is a national as well as a personal side to the subject.

THE NEW HOWITZER.

The new howitzer is admittedly a weapon of unsurpassed accuracy which is destined to place this country in a position of great advantage as compared with any other. It is therefore of much importance that Royal Artillery should be supplied with the gun at the earliest possible moment. On this subject Mr. Haldane's explanations have not given full satisfaction, and, great as is the interest in the howitzer, comparatively few officers have made acquaintance with it, though its performances have been fully reported. Perhaps some member of Parliament will find an opportunity of interrogating Mr. Haldane on the subject. We are afraid it will be disclosed that, save for one battery, no order has been given for the guns. The authorities, while, of course, wishful to issue to the Army the finest weapons that can be produced, were rather hard to move in the matter of this splendid weapons at first, being properly anxious to gain full assurance as to its qualities. When it had been adopted the matter passed from the hands of the experts, and it was for the War Office to expedite the supply and for the Treasury to provide the money. This, we are afraid, has not been done, though a sum of £154,000 is taken in the estimates of the present financial year for the purpose, and if such be the case some explanation of the delay should be given.

A DEPLETED RESERVE.

The depletion of the Army Reserve is likely before long to become a matter of serious consideration. Its inflated numbers have enabled Mr. Haldane to do some things that would otherwise have been impossible, but the advantage will soon begin to disappear. The importance of a strong Reserve cannot escape any soldier or thinker, and in relation thereto an experienced correspondent asks us to give certain suggestions which he makes to us. He says that at the present time many men who enlist in the Line and Special Reserve after a short time are bought out for £10 or £3 respectively by their relatives, and are thus lost to the Army. The suggestion is that these men should be allowed to go, but only on condition that they signed a further agreement to join the Reserve for sixteen years after the date on which they received their permission. By this means there would be a hold on their services, without any expense to the nation. If they were required for war they would be more efficient than the recruit hurriedly enlisted during the war scare, being men of some training and probably seasoned men and not half-grown boys. Many are also allowed to go as the only supports of their mothers or families. Let them go, says our correspondent, but under the same conditions. These means of building up a Reserve should not be omitted.

THE Protestant chaplain at the provincial prison at Liegnitz has struck, the magistracy having refused to raise his yearly salary from £20 to 30. The other Protestant clergy in the town fully approve his action, and the Protestant churches in Liegnitz are consequently closed for the present as a mark of their sympathy and moral support.

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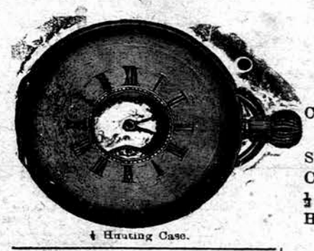

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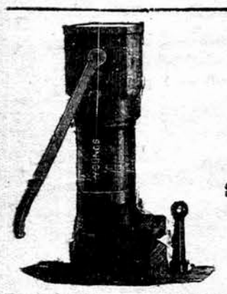

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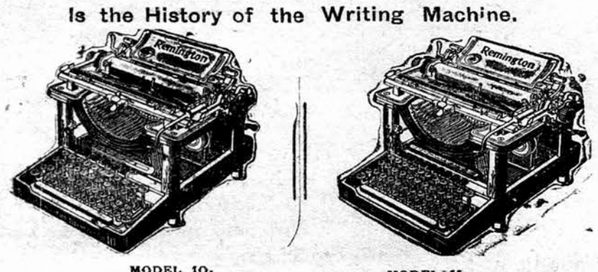

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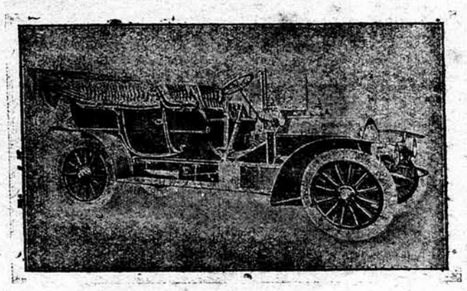

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Published by N. R. CHICHGAR, for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 66 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.